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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Zhukov Views U.S. Defense Policy, Arms Talks AA 1
Semeyko Calls for Soviet-U.S. Euromissile Talks AA 9
Arms Talks Aimed at Derailing Antiwar Movement [Kuznetsov] AA 10
Rostow's Statements on Arms Talks Cited [Serov] AA 11

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Situation: Questions and Answers' CC 1
[Kosovan, Bogdanov, Kovalev, Semenov]
PRAVDA Surveys U.S. Arms Program, As-Sadat Death [Vasilyev] CC 3
Suslov Speaks on Foreign, Domestic Issues CC 7
Further Details CC 8
Urgent Need for Initiative on UN Nuclear Policy CC 9
V. Petrov in PRAVDA [9 Oct] CC 9
Troyanovskiy Address [IZVESTIYA 9 Oct] CC 12
Delegate's Press Conference CC 13
Brezhnev Message to Women's Congress in Prague CC 13
[PRAVDA 8 Oct]
WHO Scientific Conference To Open in Tashkent CC 14
Land Reclamation Experts Tour Uzbek SSR Sites CC 14

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reportage, Comment on U.S.-Egyptian Maneuvers A 1
U.S.-Sudanese Ties Noted A 1
U.S. 'Slandering' Libya A 1
Aggression Against Libya [Rassadin] A 2
Arms Sales to Egypt Continue A 2
U.S. Seeking 'Anti-Arab' Military Bloc A 2
U.S. Meddling in Egyptian Affairs 'Unlawful' [Kozyakov] A 3
Reagan-Congressional Differences on AWACS Noted [Kondrashev] A 4
U.S. Booklet on Soviet Military Power Scored [Bogachyov] A 5
Lehman Comments, U.S. Stand on Sea Law Hit [Matyash] A 5
U.S. 'Bans' on East-West Trade To Be Announced [Petrov] A 7
U.S. Policy on Scientific Exchange Criticized A 7
[Antonov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 40]

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Pressuring Japan into Increased Militarism C 1
[Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct]
Anniversary of USSR-DPRK Relations Observed [(Pavlov)] C 2
Radio Commentary C 2
Press Conference on Anniversary of Korean Party C 3
[PRAVDA 6 Oct]
Soviet, Mongolian Foreign Ministers Meet in Moscow C 3
[PRAVDA 9 Oct]

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistani Motivations Seen in Arms Deal With U.S. D 1
[Svetozarov in IZVESTIYA 9 Oct]
Washington Termed Obstacle to Afghan Settlement D 2
[PRAVDA 9 Oct]
Terrorists Disrupt Farm Work in Afghan Province D 2
[Mironov in PRAVDA 11 Oct]
Uzbek Officials Receive Afghan Delegation D 3
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 30 Sep]
Indian Agricultural Official Visits Uzbek SSR D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Indochinese Nations Seek Coexistence With ASEAN E 1
[Fadeyev in PRAVDA 7 Oct]
Warship Flotilla Pays Friendship Visit to SRV [cross-reference] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

PZPR Central Committee Plenum Called for 16 Oct F 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Cited on KSS-KOR Disbandment F 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 7 Oct]
Polish War Veteran Addresses Moscow Meeting F 1
Reportage on AUCCTU's Shibayev Romanian Visit F 2
Visits Brasov [Yugov in TRUD 6 Oct]
Shibayev Cited on Poland [Yugov in TRUD 9 Oct] F 4
Romanian Decree on Food Speculation Noted F 5
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greet GDR Leaders on Jubilee F 5
[PRAVDA 7 Oct]
Ustinov Greets GDR's Hoffman [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct] F 6
Ustinov Sends Army Day Message to CSSR's Dzur F 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Oct]
Demichev Receives Hungary's Gyorgy Aczel F 7

WESTERN EUROPE

Soviet-FRG Colloquim on Bilateral Relations G 1
DPA Report G 2
FRG Trade Union Official Arrives in Moscow [DPA] G 2
Received by Brezhnev G 2
DPA Report G 3
Vetter Talks to Journalists G 4
FRG Officials View Economic Relations With USSR G 4
[Nikiforov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 2 Oct]
Estonian Party Secretary Heads Delegation to Oslo G 6
Military Delegation Visits Finnish Units G 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Oct]
Soviet-Finnish Trade, Economic Ties Reviewed G 6
[PRAVDA 9 Oct]
Swedish Agriculture Minister Visits Uzbekistan G 6
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 24 Sep]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Sudanese Leader Plans Aggression Against Libya [Polyakovskiy] H 1
IZVESTIYA Views Significance of As-Sadat Death [Kondrashov 10 Oct] H 1
PRAVDA Reports Mubarak Views, Asyut Unrest [Peresada, 11 Oct] H 3
Arab Media Note U.S. 'Pressure' on Egypt [Arutyunov] H 4
PRAVDA Decries Murder of PLO's Abu Sharar [11 Oct] H 4
Armenian Official Receives PLO Amity Delegation H 5
Messages Exchanged on Anniversary of Syrian Pact H 5
Brezhnev Cable [PRAVDA 8 Oct]
Al-Asad Cable [PRAVDA 8 Oct] H 5
Soviet-Syrian Anniversary Marked in Uzbek SSR H 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Reasons Behind Bush Visit to Latin America K 1
Bush in Dominican Republic K 1
FMLN Leader on Situation in El Salvador K 2
Knyazev on U.S. 'Interference' in El Salvador K 3
Uruguayan CNT Official's Remarks on Struggle K 4
Brezhnev Congratulates New Uruguayan President K 5
RPP on Colombian Communist Party Platform K 5
USSR-Cuba Trade Union Agreement Signed K 6
Cuban Labor Leader Addresses Rally in Moscow [Havana] K 7
PRAVDA Cites Grenada Envoy on U.S. Intentions [Bragin, 8 Oct] K 7
New Argentine Ambassador Presents Credentials [TELAM] K 7

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial on USSR Constitution Day [7 Oct] R 1
100 Jews Demonstrate at Supreme Soviet Building [AFP] R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Better Machines, Efficiency in Industry Urged [PRAVDA 2 Oct] S 1
PRAVDA on Problems in Salt Supply to Industry [Skrypnik, 2 Oct] S 2
All-Union Food Technology Conference Held S 2
Belorussian Industrial Safety Panel Upgraded [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 1 Oct] S 2
Uzbek Industrial Safety Committee Upgraded [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 30 Sep] S 3
Moldavian River Fleet Leaders Reprimanded [SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 29 Sep] S 3
Briefs: Siberian Gas Extraction S 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA Cites CSA on Farm Performance 5 Oct [Fedorov, 9 Oct] T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 13 Oct T 2
Leaders Celebrate Agricultural Workers' Day T 2
PRAVDA Remarks on Decline of Horse Raising [Lesnichev, Shirokov, 9 Oct] T 3
Briefs: Armenian Artificial Forests; Armenian Lake; Turkmen Cotton Harvest; Uzbek Cotton Harvest T 3

ZHUKOV VIEWS U.S. DEFENSE POLICY, ARMS TALKS

OW101429 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0750 GMT 10 Oct 81

["Talk on International Topics" by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer -- recorded]

[Text] Good day, dear friends. In reading your letters I can see that most of all you are concerned about the substantial worsening of the international situation, evoked, as you quite fairly point out, by the fact that the dangerous political strategy known as balancing on the brink of war has once again come to the fore in U.S. and NATO ruling circles. This strategy is all the more dangerous because it is based on an ever-strengthening and truly reckless arms race.

Many of you sharply condemn this adventurist policy and write about your unreserved support for the actions our party and government take against it, which are shared by peace-loving forces abroad, and request that we describe the course of this political struggle. Moreover, you show particular interest in the multilateral and bilateral international meetings and talks which are presently being held and which are devoted to discussing new Soviet initiatives aimed against the arms race and the military threat.

I think, comrades, that we would do the right thing if we were to devote our talk today to precisely these questions. Presently, as we are talking with you, the UN General Assembly, which includes 156 large and small states, is continuing its work on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. A central position in its agenda is occupied by questions of limiting arms and disarmament, many of which were introduced for discussion at the initiative of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states. Discussions, presently being held in plenary meetings of the current UN General Assembly session, show that the majority of the participants welcome and support the Soviet proposals which envisage far-reaching arms limitations, liquidation of hotbeds of tension and strengthening of confidence between states.

These proposals, which stem from the peace program for the 80's adopted by the 26th congress of our party, encompass both the political and military spheres, concern nuclear missiles and conventional arms and deal with the situation in Europe, in the Near, Middle and Far East and in other regions of the world. They have now been supplemented by new and extremely important initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union since the congress. I have in mind primarily the proposal on adopting a UN General Assembly declaration entitled "To Avert Nuclear Catastrophe" introduced by Comrade Gromyko as an important and urgent question.

This question, comrades, has already been included on the agenda of the session. I will remind you that our draft of this declaration proposes that on behalf of the UN member-states it be solemly declared that, and I quote: States and statesmen who first resort to the use of nuclear weapons would commit the gravest of crimes against mankind. There will never be either acquital or forgiveness for those figures who would take the decision to utilize nuclear weapons first, this document says. Further it proposes that any doctrine permitting their utilization be condemned as contradicting the laws of human morality and the high ideals of the United Nations and that the leaders of nuclear powers be called upon to act in such a way as to eliminate the danger of emergence of a nuclear conflict.

In your letters many of you welcome this most important proposal. It gets a vote, for example, from Moskovite Semenov, participant in three revolutions, who says that adoption of such a declaration would seriously obstruct the recklessness and adventurism of the U.S. administration; Hero of the Soviet Union Bulklov, from Kochubeyevskoye Village in Stavropolskiy Kray; Sharapov from Kansk; Kozino from Veselaya Roshcha Village in Omskaya Oblast; and others. War veteran and Moskovite Generalov recalls in connection with this that just a few days ago you and I marked the 35th anniversary of the historic sentences brought down on the main war criminals of Hitlerite Germany by the Nuremberg international tribunal, which the allied powers established at the time to try them..

The judges at this tribunal declared at the time that, and I quote: Initiation of an aggressive war is not simply a crime, international in character, it is the gravest of international crimes. The accused, who were convicted at Nuremberg and sentenced to death by hanging, received the punishment they deserved. Let those who are nurturing plans for either a total or a limited nuclear war remember that the noose is also pining for them, warns Comrade Mineyev from Kostroma who expressed his indignation over the inhumane actions of those who are planning, as he writes, the murder of tens and hundreds of millions of people.

The authors of many of the letters we have received also actively support the draft treaty prohibiting the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space introduced by the Soviet Union for discussion by the UN General Assembly. You and I, comrades, always admire the television programs showing the valiant activities of our cosmonauts in space where they are carrying out great feats in the name of purely peaceful science. Now, in the United States even space is viewed as a possible field for battle. As long ago as 1958, soon after the launching of our first artificial earth satellite and before the legendary flight of Gagarin, the Soviet Union proposed that an agreement be reached in the United Nations of banning the use of outer space for military purposes on the basis of strict adherence to the principle of equal security and inadmissibility of military supremacy of either side.

However the ringleaders in the Pentagon, with their inherent distorted thinking, even then jumped at the idea that it would be worth attempting to do battle in space.

Only 9 years later, in January 1967, Soviet diplomacy successfully concluded an international treaty on the peaceful use of space which included the obligation not to place in earth orbit objects with nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, not to install such weapons on celestial bodies -- the moon for example -- and not to deploy them in space by any other means.

Now what about other kinds of weapons? This question, unfortunately, remained open.

Another 9 years passed, and suddenly I read an article in NEWSWEEK magazine on 6 December 1976 entitled: "War in the Fourth Dimension," which said, and I quote (I kept that issue): Today military specialists are beginning to seriously ponder the fact that the day will come when it will be possible to wage war in space. NEWSWEEK wrote at the time that the means for this war are already being created or designed or at least are being seriously thought about. In the 1980's it is quite possible that war in space will go from the drawing boards to reality.

So now the 1980's have arrived. The United States has begun its march against detente and the American press has now begun talking about the Pentagon's plans that envisage preparations for war in space as nearing realization. As recently as 17 August the Washington POST newspaper reported, and I am quoting again: The world is entering a frightening era of space wars faster than most Americans think. The Pentagon's strategists, the paper says, have already begun implementing the strictly secret program of elaborating methods and means for the destruction of Russian satellites. Similar leaks, as they call them there, of Pentagon secrets, as I described to you in the past, occur when they consider that it is time to prepare American public opinion for the realization of a new round in the incredibly expensive arms race.

Under these conditions the new Soviet proposal on concluding an agreement prohibiting the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space acquires special topicality. Support for this proposal from the UN General Assembly would be of considerable significance. It is true, as I have told you in the past, that its decisions are not obligatory; they are only recommendations. However, the very fact that the General Assembly supported the proposal prohibiting the deployment of any weapons in outer space would be of great moral and political significance and would promote the further struggle for the signing of such an agreement.

Discussion of other questions proposed for debate at the General Assembly at the initiative of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries also acquires important significance in the current tense international situation. I will name only some of them: eliminating the nuclear threat to mankind by ending the production of the corresponding weapons and limiting their stocks right down to their complete liquidation; complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests; preventing the deployment of such weapons on the territories of those countries where they presently do not exist; establishing nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, including Europe; consolidating the nuclear weapons nonproliferation policy; banning chemical, neutron and radiological weapons and on a broader scale prohibiting the creation of all new kinds and systems of weapons of mass destruction; establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean; and drawing up and signing a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations and on settling dangerous conflicts between states through talks.

As Comrade Brezhnev recently reiterated when he received UN Secretary General Waldheim, the keys to the normalization of the international situation can and must be found through the joint efforts of states. This aim can and must be achieved at all costs insofar as the means for waging war -- as Comrade Brezhnev recalled in his memorable address in Kiev on 9 May -- and the means for mass destruction have now acquired such a broad scope that their utilization would put the existence of many nations and even all contemporary civilization in question.

Proceeding from this the Soviet Union actively comes out for solving the most acute contemporary problems, and primarily the problem of disarmament, through talks. Naturally, the resumption of our dialogue on these questions with the largest power of the capitalist world -- the United States, which suspended this dialogue unilaterally -- is of paramount importance. Some movement has now appeared in this task. As you remember, some 2 weeks ago, on 23 September, Comrade Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Haig met in New York and agreed to resume talks on 30 November on medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. These talks, which were held in Geneva last autumn, were suspended by the American side. Now they will be resumed.

As Comrade Brezhnev said on 1 October in his conversation with Ratsiraka, the leader of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the Soviet Union is ready to hold these talks in a serious, honest and constructive way adhering strictly to the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. Only this principle, Leonid Ilich said, can guarantee the success of the talks.

Now how does the American side approach the forthcoming talks? On 2 October, on the very day that this statement by Comrade Brezhnev was published, U.S. President Reagan spoke in Washington. He only obliquely mentioned his administration's consent to hold talks on arms control. His entire address was devoted to outlining the new program of further building up U.S. strategic nuclear arms, which is, as the 3 October TASS report said, an open pretension to military superiority over the Soviet Union and a step aimed at undermining the principle of equality and equal security.

In fact, let's recall what the program proclaimed by Reagan represents. It envisages primarily the resumption of development and production of the B-1 strategic bomber, the very same one whose production was deferred by former President Carter in 1977 for economic reasons. The President's decision as the American CBS television company reported in its 2 October news program, was like music to the ears of the Rockwell International Corporation which expects to rip off an enormous sum from the U.S. Government for the production of 100 of these insanely expensive aircraft. Second, Reagan's plan envisages the production of 3,000 cruise missiles which will be installed on both old B-52 bombers and the new B-1 as well as 600 on submarines. Third, development of another new bomber, the Stealth bomber, the so-called invisible and low-flying aircraft with low radar vulnerability -- or so the Pentagon supposes -- will be continued. Fourth, construction of at least 100 strategic inter-continental MX missiles is planned, and later even more will be built.

Fifth, construction of gigantic Trident submarines is foreseen and the Pentagon plans to install the new D-5 strategic missiles on these ships, and so on and so forth. As the explanatory note published by the White House on this matter says, this program will determine the nature of American strategic arms right up to the 21st century. It is the largest expansion plan in the past several decades. This program will cost the Americans the enormous sum of $180 billion in the next 5 years alone while the entire U.S. arms race program will require expenditures in the next 5 years, as I have already told you totaling 1.5 trillion dollars, i.e. $1,500 billion.

It is no wonder that such a gigantic nuclear missile arms buildup program evokes, as many political figures note, serious doubts in the sincerity of the present American administration's desire for serious talks.

Attempting to somehow justify his actions, the U.S. President did not even shrink from resorting to obvious disinformation, an indecent tactic for a head of state, I would say. He allowed himself to declare -- now just listen to this -- that supposedly, and I am quoting him, the Soviet Union has quite clearly let it be understood that victory can be won in a nuclear war. This at a time when Comrade Brezhnev precisely and clearly declared in his report at the 26th party congress that to attempt to defeat one another in the arms race and to reckon on winning in a nuclear war is a dangerous folly.

Proclamation of a new nuclear program by the U.S. President, based on obviously aggressive intentions, is just such a manifestation of this dangerous folly.

Now it is clear why the resumption of talks on strategic nuclear arms limitation has been so persistently delayed by Washington. They have been delayed until next March, or possibly even later. The American side is not concealing the fact that it would like to come to the talks from a position of strength, as they say there, although this venture is completely without prospects since the Soviet Union will not permit this.

As you know, during his second meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Haig on 28 September, Comrade Gromyko made a principled assessment of the U.S. foreign policy course and particularly noted the fruitlessness of attempts to achieve military superiority. The Soviet Union has not sought and is not seeking military superiority, but it will not be indifferent to the appearance of new and even more dangerous kinds of weapons in the U.S. arsenal. If they appear, then our armed forces will receive for their use a suitable counterbalance for these kinds of American arms. The Soviet Union will give a proper response to any challenge in order to maintain the existing balance of forces.

Reading your letters I can see that the Soviet public fully and completely supports this stand of our party and government. Here, for example, is what a participant in the defense of Sevastopol, Captain Danilov from Zaporozhye, writes: Imperialism in the form of the United States would like to intimidate the Soviet Union and our Warsaw Pact allies with its new nuclear arms. But Comrade Brezhnev gave them the correct response when he said that the Soviet Union is not one of those who is easily frightened. The imperialists will not be able to establish superiority over us, writes Comrade Danilov. So, would it not be wiser for them to reject the dream of military superiority and sit down sooner at the negotiating table with us to reach an agreement on insuring security at a lower level of armament?

This position is shared by th. Gruzinovs in Moscow; Comrade Burlakova from Staraya Bryan in the Buryatskaya ASSR; participant in the storming of the Reichstag, Anna Ivanlovna Kolotiy from Tashkent; Comrade Protasinko from Kharkov who sent this letter in which, comrades, he appeals to the pilots of the B-17 Flying Fortresses who carried out shuttle flights during the Great Patriotic War -- they took off from England, bombed Hitlerite military targets and then landed in our Ukraine. Comrade Protasinko had meetings with them at the airport near Mokraya Station, and they were friendly meetings. Now he appeals to them to struggle together with us to end the arms race. The same appeal is made by war veteran Moskovite Chernozipunnikov, Yeremenko from Tbilisi, Kiryanov from Klaipeda, Chumakov from Gorkiy, and Chernyshev from Bulanash in Sverdlovskaya Oblast.

In line with their appeals are the letters from Didenko of Odessa; Kovalskiy from Novaya Gutra Village in Khmelnitskaya Oblast; Katsan from Krychanovka Village; teachers Petrova from Moscow and Nevzorova from Tolyatti; Kozhevnikov from Chelyabinsk; Otarikashvili from Tbilisi; Doctor Nikiforov from Volzhskiy City; 40 schoolchildren from Dnepropetrovsk who sent this letter addressed to Reagan; workers Tarasov, Kuznetsov and Terekhov and others from Kashira who sent a similar message; Zuritskiy from Tomsk who sent this letter addressed to the workers of the United States appealing to them to struggle more actively against the threat of war.

There are letters from Comrade Kochetkov from Promyshlennaya Station in Kemerovskaya Oblast; Moskovite (Zhizhkoriani); Shevstanchik from Voronezh; Ruban from Yasnovka Village in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast; Braginskiy from Dnepropetrovsk; Comrade Voropayev from Svetlogorka Settlement in Kustanayskaya Oblast, whose father died during the war and whose mother perished while saving a field of grain from fire and who, having been orphaned, was brought up by Soviet power in a children's home; Yusus from Yemanzhelinsk City in Chelyabinskaya Oblast; Tatyana Viktorovna Grigoryeva from Krasnoyarsk, who expressed her feelings in this drawing which she ironically called "Madonna, American Style."

Comrades, I have cited this long but by no means complete list of protests I received from Soviet peole from all over the country in order to show not only you but those responsible American officials who are also listening to our talks that literally all of our people are indignant over the new and extremely dangerous step of the American administration and appeal to it to come to its senses and begin serious, honest and constructive talks necessary to achieve an end to the arms race and a mutual reduction of arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of both sides.

The earliest opportunity to resume this process, which the U.S. leaders violated, will be the forthcoming talks in Geneva, which I have mentioned, on medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, our position on this issue is perfectly clear: The Soviet Union comes out for preserving the balance of nuclear arms existing in Europe. Moreover, we support their mutual reduction. Let us recall, only 2 years ago, on 6 October 1979, when the United States began demanding that their West European NATO allies agree to the deployment of new nuclear missiles on their territory capable of reaching our territory, Comrade Brezhnev, speaking in Berlin, declared: We are prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union from the present levels. But of course, he stressed, only on the condition that there will be no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

At the time the United States did not even want to hear about talks on this topic. It preferred to strive for the adoption by the NATO Council of a decision to deploy another 572 nuclear missiles aimed at our territory on the territory of American's allies in Western Europe. This U.S. demand aroused decisive protests in Western Europe. In December 199, to diffuse these protests, the NATO Council adopted its so-called double decision: to agree to the deployment of the missiles but at the same time to begin talks with the Soviet Union on mutual reduction of nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. Moreover, it was supposed that at the same time the United States would ratify the SALT II treaty on limiting strategic U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms.

Let me recall that strategic arms are those nuclear missiles and bombers which are capable of striking targets in the Soviet Union from U.S. territory and U.S. targets from Soviet territory. Now what happened? The development and production of new American missiles and the preparations for their deployment in Europe have been going full blast for nearly 2 years while the talks which began in Geneva in 1980 were suspended by the American side and have not been resumed to this day. The dangerous essence of the American scheme to use Western Europe, in the case of a conflict with the Soviet Union, as a theater of military activities -- that is just what they write: theater of military activities -- becomes clearer the farther we go.

Now use of the nuclear weapons deployed there would leave the United States removed from a retaliatory blow as supposedly only medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Western Europe would be utilized. So, make your retaliatory blows against Western Europe! The United States supposedly will stand idly by. This unrealistic but dangerous scheme became particularly clear for the Europeans when President Carter made public his so-called limited nuclear war doctrine. The protests in Western Europe intensified. Under those conditions, the Government of Denmark for example declared that it would not permit deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory. The Governments of the Netherlands and Belgium declared that they were deferring a decision on this question. Mass demonstrations were staged in the FRG, Italy and England and their participants demanded that the NATO Council decision be revoked.

All the attempts of the propaganda apparatus of the United States and NATO to justify this decision with allusions to the same old imaginary Soviet threat, supposedly created by the Soviet Union's introduction of new medium-range missiles called SS-20 in NATO terminology, were unsuccessful. The Europeans are well aware of the fact that as early as the beginning of the 50's a considerable number of American medium-range nuclear missiles were deployed on the territories of the U.S. allies.

Presently this comprises U.S. nuclear weapons carrying aircraft including the F-111 and F-4 deployed at bases in Western Europe, FB-111 medium-range nuclear bombers, A-6 and A-7 nuclear weapons carrying aircraft deployed on U.S. aircraft carriers cruising in the seas around the European Continent, all told more than 750 units. Now, to this we must also add another 300 nuclear weapons carriers. These are land- and sea-based medium-range ballistic missiles as well as the nuclear bomber aircraft of the U.S. allies who are NATO members. Altogether this comes to nearly 1,000 medium-range nuclear weapons carriers aimed at you and me.

U.S. propaganda attempts to represent them as tactical weapons, but all of these missiles and aircraft, comrades, have an effective range of 1,000 to 4,500 kilometers and can reach a considerable part of our territory.

Obviously, the Soviet Union was compelled at the time to immediately create its own medium-range nuclear missiles to counter these dangerous nuclear missiles which, I repeat, were aimed at us. Besides -- and I emphasize this -- the total number of these missiles does not exceed the number of corresponding missiles deployed in West Eurone. There are also about 1,000 of them.

Nevertheless, the United States raised an incredible and baseless ballyhoo claiming that the Soviet Union had violated the nuclear balance in Europe by introducing the medium-range missile which, as I said, they call the SS-20. In actual fact, as has been reported repeatedly, our missile, which is called the SS-20 by NATO, was created simply to replace previous obsolete ones used to counter the U.S. forward based systems. Besides, this exchange was carried out in such a way that the numbers of our medium-range nuclear weapons used to counter, as I have already stressed twice, the U.S. forward based systems, were not only not increased, but on the contrary decreased.

Moreover, Comrade Brezhnev, as I have already said, declared in his 6 October 1979 speech in Berlin that we are prepared to reduce the existing number of our medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in western regions of the Soviet Union, but only under the condition that no additional U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed in West Europe. Subsequently, the Soviet side repeatedly confirmed and elaborated on this stand -- during Comrade Brezhnev's talks with FRG Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher; with Brandt, the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the FRG; with Foot and Healy, the leaders of the British Labour Party; and with others.

The proposal made by Comrade Brezhnev on 30 June during his meeting with Brandt is of particular significance. The Soviet Union, he said, is prepared to suspend the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country from the day that substantial talks on the matter begin.

Of course, this will be the case only if the United States tells us that it too will not build up its nuclear missiles in Europe during the talks.

Finally, I will recall that in Leonid Ilich's 27 September letter to participants in the Italian peace march it was most definitely reiterated that we are prepared to decrease the existing number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union but, of course, under the condition that the question of implementing the well-known NATO decision will be struck from the agenda.

What form the talks in Geneva will take after they open there on 30 November with the Soviet delegation headed by Ambassador Kvitsinskiy -- an experienced diplomat who worked prior to this appointment in our Bonn Embassy -- and the American delegation headed by Ambassador Nitze -- a 74-year-old banker who, as you remember, headed the well-known Committee on the Present Danger, which struggled against the ratification of the SALT II treaty and for intensification of the arms race -- only the future can show.

In the meantime I would simply like to draw your attention to the fact that in the United States they are continuing to pretend that the coming talks will concern only medium-range missiles. In addition, they are making it perfectly clear that only Soviet missiles, it seems, should be eliminated and then it will be possible to manage without the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

A statement of this sort was made by Fred Ilke, U.S. under secretary of defense, on 27 September. In an interview with the West German radio station Deutschlandfunk he said that during the talks with the Soviet Union, Washington will strive for the so-called zero [nulevoye] decision. The United States, he explained, would prefer that the Soviet medium-range missiles be removed. In this case, he said, there would be no need for additional Western armament.

But permit me, good sir, what about your medium-range nuclear weapons, those thousands of nuclear missiles and aircraft which are already in West Europe and which are aimed at the Soviet Union and our allied countries? Presently we have a parity with you, an equality in these weapons. But if you add another 572 medium-range missiles to your carriers a supremacy of 1.5 times would be created for NATO. Is this what you want? You want unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union? This will not happen. Everybody should understand that the Soviet Union will never retreat from the principle of equality and equal security. Therefore, the question of limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe obviously must be viewed and solved concurrently and in organic unity with questions of the corresponding nuclear forward based systems of the United States and with due regard for all factors determining the strategic situation in Europe, and in such a way that the strategic balance of forces of the Soviet Union and the United States is not violated.

An approach which attempts to exclude from the talks in advance the U.S. nuclear forward based systems is unrealistic and would be doomed to failure from the start. This can be understood by any observer who understands anything about the question of arms. It is no accident that some U.S. press commentaries are now becoming alarming in nature.

Here, for example is what Kraft, the political observer of the Washington POST wrote on 27 September: The Arctic night which has fallen over Soviet-U.S. relations is so impenetrable that the agreement to resume talks on arms control which was announced last week is being perceived as a ray of hope. But, Kraft writes, the two sides cannot decide on the agenda for these talks or even what to call them, and many aces are in the hands of the Russians. That is why we can expect protracted and fruitless talks.

Well comrades, I leave this card game terminology used by Kraft and many of his colleagues to their consciences. Talks on limiting nuclear arms are too serious a matter to be able to compare them with games of chance. Now as far as the essence of this matter is concerned, I do not share Kraft's pessimistic forecast.

First of all, the United States, no less than the Soviet Union, is interested in solving the problem of holding the nuclear arms race and decreasing the military danger. No matter how rich the United States is, the arms race costs them a pretty penny, as they say. Although Reagan has cut all government spending for social needs to the limit and, as the American press writes, has made the poor poorer in order to expand the arms race, his budget deficit is nevertheless increasing.

The United States is already up to its ears in debt. On 1 October Reagan announced that the national debt has surpassed a trillion dollars, i.e. $1,000 billion. The interests alone on the enormous loans received by the U.S. Government from banks and monopolies is reckoned in billions of dollars and this interest is paid by the government at the expense of the taxpayers.

Second, the tighter this noose is pulled around America's throat the stronger the dissatisfaction of the people who are tired of unemployment, deprivation and inflation. You saw, for example, on your television screens the grandiose protest demonstration organized at the White House by American trade unions who not so long ago always unreservedly supported their government in everything. Half a million Americans participated in this demonstration, comrades.

Third, the greater the militarist activity of the United States the greater the apprehension of its NATO allies who seriously fear that Washington may involve them in the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe. They demand serious and realistic negotiations from their senior partner.

As matter of fact, take a look at how the President of the United States is depicted today in the West European press. This, comrades is the cover of the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR. The ironic caption under the U.S. President's portrait says: Reagan superman. Now here is his photograph published by the Paris newspaper LE MATIN; I think it speaks for itself.

Fourth, the mass antiwar movement against the reckless course of American policy is constantly intensifying, and it is not by chance that the leaders of the capitalist world are more often speaking alarmingly about its growth. Add to this the new influential forces which have joined the struggle to end the arms race, including for example the socialist democratic parties of a number of West European countries and the Socialist International which unites them, the British Labour Party, and many other parties organizations and movements.

Finally, fifth, this is of major importance -- the strength and prestige of our socialist community are growing and the capitalist gentlemen must reckon with this whether they like it or not.

Complex and difficult talks lie ahead, that's true, but our partners at these talks, despite all their arrogance, old-fashioned ambitions and stubborness, must understand in the long run that the only way out of that complex and dangerous international situation which has formed through their fault is peaceful coexistence with us. There is no other way. A nuclear conflict would mean the collective suicide of mankind... but even the most ardent proponents of anti-Sovietism are afraid of death. If this is so, what sense is there in continuing the arms race?

As Comrade Brezhnev said in his 7 September Kremlin speech: To arrive at a reliable, fair and inviolable peace, it is not good words which are needed as much as practical deeds and the readiness to take into practical consideration the rights and interests of other states. The Soviet Union is building its policy in precisely this way. This is why it enjoys an ever-growing prestige in the contemporary world.

How the United States acts in the future, only the future can show. By persisting in its present negative positions, the U.S. administration only harms itself. The earlier it understands this and makes the necessary conclusion: the better off it will be.

On this, comrades, we will conclude our talk today. All the best, dear friends.

SEMEYKO CALLS FOR SOVIET-U.S. EUROMISSILE TALKS

LD092148 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Political observer Lev Semeyko commentary]

[Text] The new military superprogram for America's strategic rearmament is one more step, even a leap toward a nuclear catastrophe. There is to be an increase in the number of specially dangerous strategic delivery vehicles and strategic ammunition. All three strategic armed services are already adopting qualitatively new armaments, and steps are underway to send the arms race spiralling in the coming few years.

The program is worth $180 billion a precipice [as heard] in which low-key promises to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on strategic nuclear arms reduction are sinking unheard. It is a program that spells out priorities in the U.S. policy. Ninety-nine percent of attention is paid to whipping up the arms race and only one percent to curbing it.

Is Europe going to benefit from this new American-sponsored round of the arms race? No, it is not. Since military tension is bound to grow, it is the European nations that may be the first to become frontline ones. Washington has always regarded Western Europe as some shockabsorber or some armor for Americans to use in the event of conflict. Washington couldn't care less that according to some estimates Europe can already be destroyed 30 times over. Washington feels 30 is not enough; it prefers 40 or even 50 as it enters another spiral of a nuclear arms build-up. By any measure overkill conflicts with commonsense. The White House decision to build up strategic strength and the problem of Eurostrategic weapons cannot be viewed separately. He who says A will say B if he wants to go through the ABC's. So, the new decision makes it clear that the United States is determined to reinforce its Eurostrategic potential.

When President Reagan made public his new arms program last Friday, the sword of Damocles of Euromissiles was lowered over Western Europe. This means that the possibility of destroying Europe will grow, no matter whether some nation belongs to a military-political alliance or is neutral. There is hardly any need to prove that a great risk of destruction will be faced by nations that have agreed to lend their territory for America's Euromissiles.

The British Home Office for one has assessed the threat for Britain as 200 megatons. I won't vouch that the figure is right, but I do assume that it fits quite neatly into the big lie operation which Margaret Thatcher blessed when she ordered the Soviet menace myth to be fanned as much as possible. It is noteworthy, however, that a nuclear conflict in Europe would end century-old civilization not only in Britain but also throughout the continent.

The Reagan decision to send the strategic arms race skyrocketing is meant as a warm-up for more pressure on the European allies. The logic is this: I am adopting more advanced arms to close my windows of vulnerability and you'd better do the same. This means that more millions will go down the drain, inflation will continue to soar and the urgent problems facing the families of America will be shelved.

If security is to be reinforced it is much wiser to get down to talks with the Soviet Union to limit and reduct strategic and Eurostrategic armaments rather than step up the arms race. Wiser, because the risk of war on a lower level of armed strength is much smaller than such a risk on a higher level.

Building U.S. nuclear might does not mean a stronger world peace. This means a greater war potential and a tougher confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, and in a wider sense, between the West and the East.

The White House is being criticized in various countries, even in Britain and the United States itself, and with good reason.

True, it is the technical aspects of the Reagan decision that are often criticized, but the political aspect is censured far more often. Small wonder security in our nuclear age can be ensured only through constructive negotiations.

ARMS TALKS AIMED AT DERAILING ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

LD122202 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Since 1947 the cover of the American magazine BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS has shown the doomsday clock set at four minites to midnight; that is, a nuclear holocaust. It seems that the actions of the American administration, such as the neutron bomb, MX, Trident, are pushing the hands of the clock closer to midnight. In these circumstances the need to hold arms limitation talks is becoming increasingly actue. Washington's attitude towards talks is analyzed by Vladen Kuznetsov:

The international public has responded with satisfaction to the news that the Soviet Union and the United States reached an agreement to hold talks on limiting medium-range nuclear armaments. However, Washington was led to the negotiations table by the demand of the international community rather than a sincere desire to hold talks. But the agreement itself is evidence of the fact that the Soviet peace program is effective and that the most serious obstacle in the way of implementing it can be overcome.

The American administration is now trying to create the impression that it has been preparing for the talks for a long time and that it is interested in the success of the talks. But is it really interested in the arms limitation talks? The fact that Mr Paul Nitze has been appointed head of the American delegation to the talks speaks for itself. He's known for his hawkish views and stubborn opposition to arms limitation. Other members of the American delegation hold very much the same views. Obviously, Washington wants to do its utmost to hamper the dialogue. It has said it is going to hold talks from the position of strength, not the position of weakness. It is unclear what weakness American policy-makers mean, because the parity of forces between the two sides and their overkill capacities are established facts.

The Pentagon's arms buildup program is part of its mad plans to gain military supremacy. The FINANCIAL TIMES said that the Americans cannot have an approach to the strategic arms limitation and then undermine West Europe's trust for the State Department's declarations. Actions of the American administration speak better than words. Washington has adopted a series of arms buildup program and, among them, those providing for the manufacture of the neutron weapon and MX strategic missiles.

(?We have) every reason to agree with the West German newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG which said: All the signs are that the American President is going to put more obstacles in the way for both strategic arms limitation talks and the talks on medium-range missiles in Europe. Why has Washington agreed to hold talks at all? It is hoping to trip the wave of antiwar and anti-American demonstrations and calm its allies who are sitting on a political volcano because of American policies. An eruption of popular indignation at Washington's nuclear plans and the neutron rearmament of NATO can happen any moment.

Having agreed to hold talks, Washington is hoping to resort to the tactics it has already used to gether with its allies at various arms limitations talks. The West has been juggling with figures at the Vienna arms reductions talks for years now.

The red book of the American defense secretary, Weinberger, on the Soviet Union's military potential, is clearly an attempt to distort facts before talks get under way. If this fabrication is used to calculate the military potential of the Soviet Union, Washington will drag its feet at the talks for a number of years, while at the same time deploying its medium-range missiles and possible neutron warheads in Europe, having broken the opposition of some of its allies.

The world expects productive Soviet-American talks leading to nuclear arms limitation, or, better still, nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union's good will and readiness for effective talks has been confirmed by President Brezhnev. There is, however, a huge question mark looming over Washington's plans on the issue.

ROSTOW'S STATEMENTS ON ARMS TALKS CITED

LD092110 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct, TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

At the recent meeting between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state understanding was reached on the necessity to hold serious talks on nuclear arms in Europe. But pronouncements by some high ranking American figures cause doubt whether Washington seriously treats such talks. Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in Bonn after his four-day talks with the West German leaders that the demands of West Europeans that an agreement be concluded between the USA and the USSR on the limitation of arms would not tell on the stand of the American side at the forthcoming talks. In this connection Rostow expressed confidence that the deployment of U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe will proceed "as planned".

The statements by Washington's emissary bear out the apprehensions, which have been more than once expressed, that the Reagan administration, which protracted for almost a year the resumption of Soviet-U.S. talks, intends now to use them as a screen behind which it wants to go ahead with its intention to deploy in Western Europe 572 of its new medium-range nuclear missiles targeted against the Soviet Union. Thus, it is by no means with the security of the peoples of Western Europe that the overseas strategists are concerned, but with turning the western part of Europe into a staging area for their adventurist "preemptive strike strategy," clearly hoping that thus they will succeed in lessening the risk of a retaliatory strike against the U.S. territory.

It is noteworthy that the U.S. representative made such statements in Bonn on the eve of a major demonstration of West German public against the nuclear missile plans of the USA and NATO, which has been scheduled for tomorrow there. Thus, he made it clear that Washington further intends to disregard the legitimate striving of West European peoples for peace, for curbing the arms race.

For Mr Rostow, as he has himself declared, one of the main problems is the excessive hopes of public that the threat of war breaking out can be eliminated by means of talks on the limitation of arms. It is apt to ask the question how, if not by means of talks is it possible to curb the arms race and eliminate the threat of war? Maybe through an unrestrained build-up of arms in pursuit of an unattainable dream of ensuring military supremacy, i.e. the path promises the peoples nothing but a dangerous slipping down to the brink of a nuclear holocaust. The peoples are rejecting this path, Mr Rostow!

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD101844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 81

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, political commentator of all-union radio, with Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Science; Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist; and Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of history]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] On 2 October President Reagan of the United States of America spoke at a press conference in Washington and announced the long-awaited program for a buildup in American strategic forces. Much had been said about this program, and there had been much discussion about it. In a word, it had been expected both in the United States and outside it. Our mail includes many letters from our listeners suggesting that we dwell in more detail on this topic. It includes letters from (Ivan Alekseyevich Fadelev) from Moscow, (Tatyana Medentseva) from Tomsk, (Aleksey Shvedov) from the Moscow area, (Petrajskas) from Riga and other comrades. The interest in this program is quite understandable, for it demonstrates what course the Reagan administration will adopt: Will it be a course toward peaceful coexistence or will it be a course pushing ahead with measures connected with preparing for a new war? In our studio is Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, who will answer your questions. Over to you, Radomir Georgiyevich.

[Bogdanov] If we take a look from this point of view at the program President Reagan announced at his press conference on 2 October, it becomes clear that we are dealing with a very dangerous course, a course connected with direct, and I would even say with material, preparations for a new nuclear war. It must be said that in the postwar period plans for waging nuclear war against the Soviet Union have always held a predominant place in U.S. strategic planning. At the beginning of the 1950's American planners embarked on a strategy of waging nuclear war against the USSR at a new level, occasioned by the rapid buildup in U.S. strategic nuclear forces, from 50 atomic bombs in 1948 to over 9,000 warheads at present. At the basis of the new planning lay the concept of the counterforce nuclear war [kontrailovaya vadernaya voyna], and this concept means just one thing: to destroy the Soviet strategic weapons and thus to deprive the Soviet Union of the opportunity to make a retaliatory strike in retribution. The end of the 1960's was marked in the United States by the appearance of large-scale research aimed at increasing the efficiency of the counterforce capability directed against the USSR. American state documents which appeared in the 1970's and became more or less public knowledge confirm the profound doubts about the sincerity of the U.S. adherence to the officially proclaimed policy of restraint.

In actual fact the building of U.S. strategic forces and their qualitative improvement followed the line of creating a counterforce potential and acquiring the capability of making a first disarming strike against the USSR. There is a particular destabilizing danger in the MX system which -- and this is not concealed in the United States -- has all the counterforce characteristics.

The United States' counterforce ambitions are also served by the new missiles for submarines. The desire to ensure the capability to wage nuclear war successfully is shown by the measures to strengthen the command and control systems.

I would like to add that bringing into operation and deploying the MX missiles will increase the number of sea-based launching installations to 880, a 74-percent increase. The number of sea-based installations with multiple warheads will grow to 880, a 77-percent increase. I would also like to note that this new missile which is mentioned in President Reagan's decision will be tested with so-called MX 500 warhead. This warhead will be adapted so that it will be able to breach antimissile defenses, making this an absolutely destabilizing weapons system.

[Kosovan] Thus it is quite clear that grave harm has been done to the cause of peace and strategic stability. The United States is continuing a course aimed at acquiring unilateral advantages.

[Bogdanov] As for the Soviet side, the statements by the Soviet supreme state leadership -- that the Soviet Union will respond to any weapons system created by the Americans which threatens our state's security by creating a corresponding system which will equalize the balance and will again lead to preservation of the current approximate parity -- are widely known. Therefore it is perfectly clear that the path on which the Reagan administration has embarked will not lead to the so-called window of vulnerability being closed, even if it really exists. In this respect I would again like to recall that the problem of security in our time cannot be solved without a return to the path of strategic arms control and limitation.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Radomir Georgiyevich.

An interesting question is asked in a letter from a listener in Rybinsk, Telegin. He writes: The present course of the Washington administration -- heating up tension in the world, striving for military supremacy over the Soviet Union -- to all appearances reflects shifts in U.S. domestic political life and is the result of the arrival on the political scene of some kind of reactionary forces. What are these forces?

I think it would be right to begin an answer to this question with the reasons for these shifts in the domestic political life of America to which listener Telegin refers. The causes of these changes include, primarily, the worsening of both the internal economic situation and the world position of American imperialism; the painful process, closely connected with this of assessing the role and place of the United States in the world in the context of present economic, political and strategic realities; and attempts to work out an approach to a radical review of foreign policy directed toward strengthening the U.S. position as a world gendarme. The shifts in domestic political life are reflected in the occurrences among quite wide sections of the public in the United States of a considerable increase in the influence of the organizations and groups that call themselves neoconservatives and the New Right. These are the political forces about which listener Telegin is asking. The neoconservatives and New Right, having actively supported Reagan in the election campaign, played their part in securing his victory at the election and to a considerable extent helped the Republican Party to obtain a majority in the U.S. Senate.

Now a brief description of them: The neoconservatives and New Right form an extremely varied group. Both were in the motley coalition that rallied around President Reagan. The conservative wing of the Republican Party aligns itself with them, giving them organizational links, a platform and base for distributing appeals to other groups of Republicans, including the moderate conservatives.

The appearance of the New Right movement in its present form occurred in the 1974-75 period, when American ruling circles were in a state of ideological disarray after the U.S. defeat in Vietnam and the Watergate affair which brought about Nixon's resignation.

This disarray was accompanied by a greater degree of crisis in American liberalism, a clash of two tendencies; realistic, coming close to understanding the objective circumstances of the present day; and traditional, expressing itself in the form of active expansionism, militant anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. The New Right rapidly filled the vacuum that had formed, putting forward a program providing for a radical turn by the United States in all fields of domestic and foreign policy. The main aim in the foreign policy field was a final rejection of detente, which they called a disaster for the West, and the achievement of military supremacy over the Soviet Union. The New Right even opposed the concept of arms control, accepted in the United States, and particularly wanted a total rejection of the SALT II treaty, a sharp increase in the military budget and the urgent development of a new long-term military program, as we mentioned earlier in our broadcast.

After President Reagan's arrival in the White House, the strategists of this coalition considered it possible to apply their theory in practice. Their headquarters is the Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University. The works and recommendations of the center appear to be one of the main sources of ideas for the Republican administration on security problems. This conclusion is unavoidable if one compares the propositions of the center's theorists with the foreign policy formulations of highly placed representatives of the Reagan administration. That is, the theorists of this coalition also propound the idea that the United States has allegedly allowed itself to be overtaken to such an extent in military might that America no longer has the means to enforce respect for itself. Hence the conclusion of the need to win back this respect; i.e., translated from the language of the New Right, the need for military supremacy. Thus it is a desire to turn back the irreversible course of history, an attempt to restore Washington's lost position as world leader, which lies at the basis of the rise in the role of the military factor in U.S. foreign policy.

PRAVDA SURVEYS U.S. ARMS PROGRAM, AS-SADAT DEATH

PM131131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 4

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "International Review"]

[Text] Support for Peace Initatives

"Perpetual battle! Peace is something we only dream of." So said the poet. Perpetual battle is seething on earth today, the battle for a better life, for peace, social progress and national independence. A tremendous, decisive contribution to the common human cause of defending civilization and consolidating progress is being made by the socialist countries, whose multifaceted activity is the main factor operating in favor of the prevention of war and the development of relations among peoples along the road of detente, good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation.

"The slogan of peace assumes special significance under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation. Nowadays the concept of 'peace' is a truly all-embracing value. Under conditions of peace all people's hopes and aspirations for a better life and a bright future for coming generations can be realized. The most important task today is to do everything to ensure that nuclear weapons are not used, to eliminate the danger of war looming over the world and to protect life itself" -- those words from L.I. Brezhnev's message to the participants of the World Congress of Women are now being quoted by the world's newspapers. They express the essence of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

The effectiveness of that policy was reaffirmed by the debates that took place during the week under review at the 36th UN General Assembly session in New York. THe attention of the representatives was above all on the draft declaration "Preventing a Nuclear Catastrophe," submitted by the Soviet delegation. The speeches from the platform at assembly plenary sittings and in the committees and the press interviews of delegation heads recognize the exceptionally great importance of this humane Soviet action, which is another step along the road of implementing the peace program for the eighties proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The emphatic declaration that the first use of nuclear weapons would be an extremely grave crime against mankind and the condemnation of any doctrines permitting the use of those weapons as running counter to the laws of human morality and the lofty UN ideals are propositions of the Soviet draft declaration that have met with broad support from all the world's sober-minded people. Many commentators stress the exceptional timeliness of the Soviet initiative, which has been launched under conditions where the most aggressive imperialist circles are steering a course toward undermining detente and toward an arms race and are trying to create a position of military superiority for themselves.

Buildup of "Military Muscle"

The events of the past week have brought further evidence of the source of the threat to peace and of who is trying to undermine international stability and detente. The statements of American officials and press commentaries reveal further details of the huge program for the further buildup of strategic nuclear arsenals announced by U.S. President R. Reagan.

This program envisages speeding up U.S. war preparations within the framework of the whole "triad" -- land-based missiles, submarine-launched missiles and strategic bombers. And although when he announced the program the White House incumbent claimed that the intentions was merely "to demonstrate our determination to maintain the strategic balance of forces," the new far-reaching plan of militarist preparations is, in the opinion of all objective observers, aimed at undermining that balance and pursues the illusory goal of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

It is planned to start producing and to deploy the new B-1 strategic bomber, over which heated arguments flared up during the Carter presidency and production of which was temporarily abandoned in favor of the cruise missile. The Republican administration has decided to do both: "To deploy at the earliest possible date" approximately 100 B-1 bombers and to produce cruise missiles, several thousand of which are to be installed on B-1 and B-52 aircraft and on submarines. At the same time work will continue on the supermodern stealth bomber, which can, so the Pentagon believes, elude the vigilant eye of modern radar installations.

It is planned to strengthen sea-based strategic forces, to which end one Trident nuclear submarine will be built each year. These submarines will be fitted with the new D-5 type of strategic missile.

It has been decided -- and the American press has a particularly great deal to say about this -- to finish building and to deploy at least 100 of the new, more powerful MX intercontinental strategic missiles. Some of them will be deployed in the hardened silos that currently house Minuteman and Titan missiles. The final basing mode will be determined by 1984. Thus the Republican administration has abandoned its predecessor's plans, which envisaged mobile basing of the MX missiles, which would have been able to move along a circular track among several thousand shelters (the so-called "racetrack" or "shell game"). It has not abandoned them by choice. The residents of Utah and Nevada, who were to be favored with this "gift," literally bristled at the "racetracks of nuclear death."

Those are the main elements of the new U.S. superprogram for a strategic arms race, whose cost over the next 5 years is provisionally estimated at $170 billion.

The "massive buildup of American military muscle" (that is the definition offered by a CBS-TV commentator) evoked cries of delight in the offices of military-industrial corporations. "Reagan's B-1 decision," a correspondent reported from the headquarters of Rockwell International, an aerospace company, "was music to the ears of this corporation." There is also exultation in the offices of other weapons manufacturers, who scent rich profits.

On Capitol Hill, where lately the tone has been set by the hawks, Reagan's program has met with a clamorous mixed reception. Superconservatives such as J. Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Representative W. Dickinson are expressing dissatisfaction and criticizing the President for abandoning the idea of the mobile basing of the MX missiles and for reducing their numbers. Instead of thinking about the true interests of the American people, they are arguing about whether it is worth starting production of the B-1 bomber or whether it would be better to gamble straightaway on the "invisible aircraft," and debating the question whether the program for the strategic arms buildup elimiates the invented problem of the "window of vulnerability." But, as the well-informed New York TIMES correspondent L. Gelb rightly remarks, the problem of security cannot be solved without strategic arms control. No matter how hard the United States tries in its endeavor to secure strategic superiority, the other side "will always be able to increase and improve its own arsenals too."

Sinister Directives

Commentaries are revealing more and more sinister details of the U.S. plan for military preparations. The Washington POST reports that the improvement of the system of the strategic forces' command, control and communications envisaged by the White House program "is designed for a protracted nuclear war, countering the thesis of a ruinous nuclear conflict lasting just a few hours."

Last year, the newspaper's military commentator, G. Wilson, recalls, Carter issued Presidential Directive 59 directing the Pentagon toward waging a "limited nulcear war." Reagan, he continues, has developed and added specific detail to this directive's propositions, earmarking, within the framework of the Air Force, $10-15 billion for a system ensuring control over the U.S. Armed Forces under nuclear conflict conditions. It is planned to create a new series of "space-politing devices," to reinforce ground control centers and to enhance the survivability [shivuchest] of the airborne command posts on board aircraft. All this, the commentator said, is to "help the surviving leaders (after a nuclear exchange -- G.V.) to decide what to do next." "The Reagan administration," the newspaper says, "makes no secret of its intention to prepare to wage a protracted nuclear war."

The new steps undertaken by a U.S. administration which is boosting the arms race have generated a wave of alarmed commentaries throughout the world, increasingly dominant among which is the sharp denunciation of Washington's bellicose hegemonist course. Political and public figures and many of the world's newspapers describe the U.S. administration's decision as the desire to disrupt the existing parity and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union -- noting at the same time that this is an attempt using unsuitable means since, as Britain's Conservative newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH notes, the USSR will be obliged "to responde accordingly" to the buildup of U.S. strategic armaments. The accumulation of mountains of new, increasingly destructive and costly types of weapons in no way promises anyone enhanced security. On the contrary, it increases the threat of war, aggravates international tension and is a heavy economic burden on the people's shoulders.

Many commentators point out that both the Reagan program itself and Washington's openly declared intention to "lay down" the new missiles, aircraft and submarines as "trump cards" on the table of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks are casting doubts on the sincerity of U.S. leaders' statements regarding their desire for arms limitation.

Reply of Millions

Action gives rise to reaction. This law of physics comes to mind when one reads the torrent of reports on the working people's expanding demonstrations against the arms race and peace and international detente. New York, Bonn, London, Brussels, the Hague, Rome.... Mass demonstrations, marches covering many kilometeres, representative conferences.... Resolute denunciation of Reagan's hawkish "superprogram," protests against the production of the neutron weapon, demands for the West European governments to reject plans for the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on their territory.

The more alarming the international situation, the higher the waves of public action for peace. The movement against the nuclear missile threat has assumed such scope that one involuntarily compares it with the events of the fifties and sixties: the mass demonstrations against remilitariziation in the GRG, the Aldermaston marches in Britain, the demonstrations against nuclear tests in the United States.

The question of the attitude toward the "Euromissiles," the neutron bomb and Strategic Arms Limitation Talks is disturbing political circles in the FRG, Britain, Belguim, Denmark and the Netherlands. This issue has become very acute in the FRG, where the leaders of the ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats have found themselves under mounting pressure from members of their own parties, who demand that assistance in the deployment of about 600 U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe be refused.

Questions of the country's foreign policy course have become an important element of the political polarization in Britain. The British press continues to discuss the result of the recent conference of the country's main opposition party -- the Labor Party. The newspapers regard the conference decisions urging a Labor government, should it come to power, to implement unilateral nuclear disarmament, abolish all U.S. atomic bases on British territory and pull out of the EEC as reflecting a significant shift to the left in the party's ranks. This week the first conference of the British Social Democratic Party, a new political association created by a group of rightwing Labor Party members frightened by the progressive advances in the ranks to which they only recently belonged, took place in three British cities. The leaders of the emergent party are trying to keep it in pro-NATO positions which do not differ essentially from the positions adopted by the Conservative government.

Echo of the Shots in Cairo

The unforeseen event in Cairo, where Egyptian President A. as-Sadat was killed during a military parade, generated a sudden stream of urgent reports and commentaries. The assassination was carried out under the leadership of an Egyptian Army serviceman, which makes us recall the powerful ferment in society and the deep dissatisfaction which has accumulated over the results of the regime's domestic and foreign policy. The course toward abandonment of the progressive gains within the country and the capitulationist deal with Israel outside led the As-Sadat regime to the verge of bankruptcy.

As-Sadat's departure from the political scene has been received calmly in Cairo, the press notes. On the other hand, people on the banks of the Potomac were greatly agitated. Washington reacted to the events in Egypt in a manner now typical of it: By a show of "military muscle."

At the decision of the White House and the Department of State, the Pentagon ordered that the interventionist Rapid Deployment force and U.S. naval formations in the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East be placed in a state of heightened combat readiness. Secretary of State Haig said in an intimidating tone that the United States could not ignore the threats allegedly posed to the Near East by internal and external enemies. Such words and deeds can only be assessed as overt interference in the internal affairs of Egypt and other countries of the region.

An unremitting battle is seething on our planet -- the battle for people's happiness, for the peoples' independence ans social progress. And among all the diversity of the hard tasks facing mankind there is no task more important than preventing war and upholding peace.

SUSLOV SPEAKS ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD141106 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct (TASS) -- Mikhail Suslov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed an all-union conference of the heads of the departments of social sciences at higher schools, which opened here today. He spoke of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the struggle for carrying out the assignments of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) and the problems tackled by the party and the people in carrying out Congress' decisions.

"On the whole, there are grounds to believe," he said, "that we shall successfully finish this year in industry. In agriculture, things are objectively not so simple this year. As is known, large areas of the country were hit by long periods of drought. But even under these unfavourable conditions front-ranking farms gathered large harvests. The secret here lies in the high level of organization and the selfless work of people in the fields and on the farms, and the consistent use of scientific farming methods. This enables them to withstand successfully the caprices of the weather."

Mikhail Suslov then dwelt on problems of international developments.

"The last few years," he said, "have been an aggravation of the international situation. Aggressive imperialist circles, especially those in the USA, which represent the interests of the military-industrial complex, want to turn back the wheel of history -- to undermine detente and to return to the times of the cold war. Trying to upset the existing military-strategic balance and to achieve unilateral superiority, they are increasing their military budgets. The decision on the deployment of American medium-range nuclear means in Western Europe and Reagan's order on the manufacture of neutron and other weapons intensify the arms race still further. Imperialism is creating crisis situations in individual regions of the world and crudely interfering in the internal affairs of other states. By contrast with these peace-endangering plans and actions of the imperialists there is the firm peaceable foreign policy of the CPSU. The initiatives put forward at the 26th congress, aimed at improving the international situation, have met with powerful support from all people of good will."

"Experience has fully confirmed the appraisals and conclusions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU concerning the regularities and tendencies of present-day world development and the causes of the present deterioration of the international situation," the speaker said. "The falsity of the demagogic talk about the 'Soviet military threat' is becoming increasingly obvious to the world public. The movement of the masses for preserving peace, for developing and consolidating detente and against the arms race and the war danger is becoming ever more powerful.

"The development of the international situation, and the talks held recently with a number of major political leaders of Western countries also show that the idea of furthering the relaxation of international tension lives on and that it is along these lines that sober-minded politicians see the possibility for a realistic settlement of international problems and for preserving peace."

"The results of Leonid Brezhnev's meetings and talks in the Crimea with the leaders of socialist states have met with a wide response in the world. These meetings demonstrated again that the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community have been and remain the main support of peace on earth and are consistently upholding the cause of detente and the right of the peoples to free independent development.

"Imperialist circles are trying to weaken the community of socialist countries. For a long time now imperialism has endeavoured secretly and openly to undermine the socialist structure in the Polish People's Republic, to exacerbate crisis and phenomena there, to foster anti-socialists, counterrevolutionary forces and to spur them to greater activity.

"In this connection one needs to be reminded that socialist Poland, the Polish Communists and the Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member countries."

"The might of the joint forces of the socialist community, the prestige of the Leninist policy of peace and cooperation between the peoples permit us to speak of the future with confidence. Peace on earth can be upheld and we shall spare no efforts for this."

Mikhail Suslov noted "a serious sharpening of ideological struggle in the international arena."

"Our class enemy, its propaganda and special services have unleashed a veritable 'psychological war' against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries," he said. "Many of their subversive actions are directly aimed at Soviet youth, students included. And one cannot fail to see that bourgeois propaganda sometimes exerts some influence on a certain section of Soviet youth."

"We shall not allow anyone to cast aspertions on the historical gains of the Soviet people, gains made under the leadership of our Leninist party."

Mikhail Suslov dwelt in detail on the tasks of Soviet social sciences, of the departments of social sciences at Soviet higher schools.

Further Details

LD141026 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] A member of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Suslov, in a speech in Moscow today touched on some issues of the country's internal and foreign policy. He said the decisions of the 26th party congress are being steadily put into practice. In industry the year will be completed well. As for agriculture, the situation is not simple: Many parts of the country were hit by a long drought, but even in those complicated conditions the advanced farms are taking in good harvests.

Commenting on the situation in the world, Mikhail Suslov said it has aggravated because of the actions of the aggressive imperialist circles, and first of all the United States. At the same time there are strong indications, after talks with a number of Western political leaders lately, said Mikhail Suslov, that the idea of reducing international tensions is very mucy alive. Sober-minded politicians see a chance to realistically solve international problems exactly along this path.

Speaking about the situation in Poland, Mikhail Suslov said that imperialism is trying, secretly and overtly, to shatter the foundations of socialism there, to set antisocialist counterrevolutionary forces to vigorous action. It must be borne in mind, said the Soviet Communist Party leader, that socialist Poland, Polish communists, the Polish people can firmly rely on fraternal solidarity and assistance from the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries.

URGENT NEED FOR INITIATIVE ON UN NUCLEAR POLICY

V. Petrov in PRAVDA

PM131005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 4

[V. Petrov article: "United Nations: Important New Initiative From the USSR"]

[Text] At the 36th UN General Assembly session now in progress in New York, the Soviet Union has raised the question of the need to adopt urgent measures with a view to averting nuclear war. It has proposed the adoption of a UN General Assembly declaration on "Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe," and has submitted a draft document.

In view of the present dangerous development of events in the world resulting from the policy of imperialist circles, this question has acquired extreme urgency. At a time when the United Nations, expressing the peoples' will, is declaring the eighties a second disarmament decade, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Winberger is calling them a "dacade of controntation" with the USSR. Fanning the slanderous myth of the "Soviet military threat," the Washington administration is sharply increasing military appropriations, speeding up plans for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe, launching production of neutron weapons and investing billions of dollars in the development of new types of mass destruction weapons, planning to spend $1.3 trillion for military purposes in the next 5 years.

The special danger of the arms race at present is determined by the fact that rapid, profound changes in the development of military hardware lead to the development of qualitatively new types of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, of which the monitoring -- and therefore the agreed limitation -- could become extremely difficult, if not impossible. A new round in the arms race threatens to undermine international stability and intensify the danger of war. This is the direction in which Washington is pushing the world by starting production of new, still more destructive nuclear missile arms systems such as the MX ICBM's, cruise missiles, Trident missile-carrying submarines, the new strategic bomber and so forth. Space weapons are being actively developed, and plans are being examined for launching nuclear systems into the boundless expanse of outer space.

The United States is pursuing the present stage of the arms race to the accompaniment of doctrines about the "permissibility" and "acceptability" of nuclear war. These doctrines are intended to justify a first strike. As H. Kahn, a leading American "armchair strategist," admits, the United States "wants to make nuclear forces and therefore nuclear war itself more rational, which means making them more usable as an instrument of policy." It is essentially a question of legitimizing the use of nuclear weapons and making the transition from using these weapons as a threat to actually using them. They are trying to instill in people the idea that nuclear war could be "limited" and that victory could be achieved in such a war. This very idea, however much it may be cloaked in the garments of "rationality," is adventurist and reckless. As the report to the 26th CPSU Congress observed, this amounts to direct deception of the peoples: "After all, a 'limited' nuclear war in American terms in, say, Europe would mean to begin with, the certain destruction of European civilization. And of course, the United States itself could not keep away from the flames of war," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the congress platform.

The true aim of such concepts as President Carter's notorious Directive 59, which has been taken up by the Reagan administration, or NATO's "first strike" doctrine is to create a psychological climate of "acceptability" regarding the use of nuclear weapons, to accustom the population to the possibility and even the inevitability of thermonuclear war, and thereby to stifle the peoples' will to resist America's imperial ambitions.

While pointing out the source of the danger of war, the Soviet Union also indicates concrete routes by which mankind could avoid the threat which hangs over it.

In the USSR's opinion, the least that the United Nations could do without delay to exert a a restraining influence on the dangerous development of international events is to come out firmly and unanimously against the first use of nuclear weapons, declaring this to be the gravest crime against mankind. There is and can be no ground or motive, there is and can be no circumstance, situation or position which gives states the right to be the first to use nuclear weapons, since that would be a crime against all peoples and against life on earth itself.

The Soviet Union also considers it necessary for the United Nations to issue a warning that there will never be either justification or forgiveness for persons taking the decision to be first to use nuclear weapons.

To say this in such a way that the warning is heard in all capitals and in all corners of the world would be to remind statesmen who by virtue of their position are involved in deciding the question of the use of nuclear weapons that every one of them is personally responsible for mankind's destiny. At the same time the Soviet Union proposes to condemn as contrary to the laws of human morality and the high ideals of the United Nations any doctrine permitting the first use of nuclear weapons and any action pushing the world toward catastrophe.

The new Soviet initiative contains an appeal to the leaders of the nuclear states to act in such a way as to minimize the danger of the outbreak of nuclear conflict.

The Soviet Union also attaches great significance to the idea that the United Nations should state that the arms race must be stopped and reversed by joint efforts through honest, equal talks, so that the energy of the atom is used only for peaceful purposes, only for the benefit of mankind, and not for the production of means of destruction.

All these ideas are contained in the draft declaration submitted by the USSR for examination at the 36th UN General assembly session.

The adoption of the declaration would be a serious warning to all who nurture dangerous plans for unleashing nuclear war, an act of good will strengthening the political and legal foundations of international security and a major milestone along the path to the complete elimination of the threat of nuclear conflict. Its approval would be a major measure toward creating confidence among all states.

The significance of the new Soviet initiative also lies in the fact that the ideas contained in the draft declaration could become a kind of generator giving considerable new impetus to the activation of states' joint efforts in other directions leading to the elimination of the nuclear threat. The USSR is proposing not only political and legal measures but also practical ones to eliminate the danger of nuclear conflict. It should be recalled that a number of such measures have already been approved by the United Nations, and were it not for the lack of political will and readiness to reach agreement on the part of the other nuclear states, they could long since have become stages already passed along the way to the elimination of the nuclear threat.

There is the proposal to commence talks on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles until they are completely eliminated. There is the initiative on concluding an international convention under which the nuclear states would pledge not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against states which

do not possess nuclear weapons and have no such weapons on their territory. There is the appeal for all nuclear states, as a first step toward the conclusion of an international convention, to issue similar or equivalent statements on the nonuse of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states which do not have such weapons on their territory. There is the proposal on concluding an international agreement on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are no such weapons now.

The Soviet Union advocates the adoption of any measures which could retard or reverse the nuclear arms race and prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It actively supports the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world, including, for instance, northern Europe and the Balkans. It advocates the speediest resumption and successful completion of the trilateral talks on banning nuclear weapons tests, which were frozen through no fault of the Soviet Union and the continuation of dialogue on the whole range of questions relating to curbing the arms race and, of course, above all, to strategic arms limitation.

Seeking to prevent the spread of the arms race to new areas being opened up by mankind, like space, the Soviet Union has put forward a proposal at the present General Assembly session on concluding a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. This would be very timely. The Washington "hawks'" desire to militarize space is oriented toward earth: toward achieving military superiority. Any armed clash in space would lead to a destructive war which would scorch the whole world.

In submitting its proposals to the United Nations, where 156 states are represented, the Soviet Union believes that an important part could be played in preventing nuclear war not only by countries which are big in military terms but by the entire world community. It proceeds on the basis that the cause of preventing nuclear war is paramount in UN activity and concerns everyone. After all, if the nuclear vesuvius erupts, the radioactive ash will be scattered all over our planet. "We are convinced," A.A. Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, stated from the platform of the UN General Assembly, "that the prevention of war is not only necessary but possible, if we fight for it actively. In the struggle to curb the arms race, to eliminate the threat of war and to settle unresolved problems, our country is prepared to march hand in hand with all states."

The submission at the 36th session of the new Soviet proposals, which not only define the main direction of the struggle to avert the nuclear threat but outline quite concrete means of resolving this task, was an event of great international significance. People of good will everywhere are inspired by the thought that it is not war preparations and the waste of vast material and spiritual resources but the strengthening of peace which acts as a guiding thread toward tomorrow.

In most states of the world there is growing awareness that it is only by concentrating joint efforts on the resolution of the main task -- the prevention of nuclear war and the curbing of the dangerous arms race -- that it is possible to create the necessary preconditions for progress in resolving other global problems, too, including the problems of development, balanced economic and trade relations between developing and developed countries and so forth.

Most of the participants in the general discussion at the General Assembly session are coming out in favor of focusing UN attention on questions of averting the nuclear threat.

Many delegates are saying in their speeches, and with good reason, that the problems of containing the danger of war and of arms limitation are not confined to the East-West framework but affect all regions and all countries.

The representatives of many countries -- France, the FRG, Belgium, Mexico and others -- note the importance of USSR-U.S. dialogue and stress the significance of collective action by an organization such as the United Nations.

In present conditions the authority and prestige of the United Nations will depend to a significant degree on how weighty a contribution it can make to the cause of averting the threat of nuclear war.

Troyanovskiy Address

PM140853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from A. Nikanorov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "An Important Proposal: At the 36th UN General Assembly Session"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's proposal to include on the agenda for the 36th UN General Assembly session as an importand and urgent question that of "Preventing a Nuclear Catastrophe: UN General Assembly Declaration" has been accepted by the UN General Assembly General Committee. The USSR has also submitted a draft declaration for examination by the session, TASS reports.

Addressing the general committee session, O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, stressed that the present alarming development of events in the world and the continuing dangerous growth in tension insistently dictates the need to adopt urgent measures with a view to preventing nuclear war, which would have catastrophic consequences for all mankind.

The present stage in the arms race, the Soviet spokesman went on, is becoming all the more dangerous in that it is accompanied by the whipping up of the atmosphere of military hysteria and the advancement of the doctrines of the "possibility" and "acceptability" of nuclear war -- doctrines oriented toward making a first strike. The purpose of these doctrines is to accustom the peoples to the criminal idea that "limited" nuclear war is not only possible but permissible.

In these conditions the least that the United Nations could do without delay to exert a a containing influence on the dangerous development of international events, in the USSR's opinion, is to come out firmly and unambivalently against the first use of nuclear weapons and to declare such use to be a most grave crime against mankind.

At the same time, the Soviet spokesman said, we propose that any actions pushing the world toward catastrophe be condemned as contrary to the laws of human morality and the high ideals of the United Nations. The leaders of nuclear states should be called upon to act in such a way as to eliminate the threat of nuclear conflict.

The only person to come out against the Soviet proposal at the general committee session was the U.S. representative, who in effect confirmed the U.S. Government's lack of interest in adopting concrete measures to lessen the danger of nuclear confrontation. He could find no way of justifying his negative stance except by referring to the "complexity" of the nuclear weapons issue.

During the general political discussion at the UN General Assembly session the Soviet initiative has already received warm support from the delegations of many countries, who stressed its topical and profoundly humane nature.

Delegate's Press Conference

LD101014 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 10 Oct, TASS -- The Soviet proposals on preventing nuclear war and limiting the arms race tabled at the 36th UN General Assembly session were the subject of a press conference at the UN headquarters.

Addressing the press conference, Vladimir Petrovskiy, member of the Soviet delegation to the 36th UN General Assembly session, said that the Soviet Union had raised the most important of today's global problems, that of preventing nuclear war. The importance of that problem has grown dramatically in the present-day conditions. Certain Western powers, primarily the U.S., have assumed a policy for frustrating detente and set themselves the goal of achieving military superiority. While the United Nations proclaims the 1980's to be a "disarmament decade", the defence secretary of a great power characterizes them as "a decade of confrontation with the USSR". At the same time talks in the major fields of the limitation of the arms race, primarily strategic arms, have been halted.

The Soviet delegate has pointed out that the current round of the arms race is accompanied by the formulation of doctrines about the admissibility and acceptability of nuclear war. All of them attempt to justify the feasibility of the first strike. "We believe that it is the supreme duty of the United Nations to save mankind from nuclear conflagration. That is why the Soviet Union proposes that the United Nations firmly and clearly speak out against the first use of nuclear weapons, branding it as the gravest crime against mankind."

The obligation not to deliver the first strike would mean that there would be neither second, nor third, nor subsequent strikes. In fact, it would mean that there would be no nuclear war.

It is the view of the Soviet delegation that the adoption of a declaration proclaiming the first use of nuclear weapons a crime is the minimum of what the UN should do immediately to make a restraining effect on the dangerous development of world affairs.

The Soviet representative stressed that, in the belief of the USSR, not only states with large military potentials but the whole world community could play an important role in preventing nuclear war. "It is our profound conviction that preventing nuclear war, the main task of the United Nations, is a cause concerning all and everyone," he said.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO WOMEN'S CONGRESS IN PRAGUE

PM130901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Prague -- To the participants in the World Women's Congress:

Dear friends!

I cordially greet you congress participants and through you the hundreds of millions of women whom you represent.

In modern society the role of women has grown immeasurably. They are not only invested with the responsibility for future generations but also make an invaluable contribution to absolutely every sphere of modern social, economic and spiritual life.

Your meeting is an event of great political importance. The congress motto -- "For Equality, National Independence and Peace" -- combines in one formula the most important slogans of the peoples' struggle.

In the worsening international situation the slogan of peace assumes special significance. In our time the "peace" concept has become a genuinely all-embracing value. In conditions of peace, all people's hopes and aspirations for a better life and a bright future for the coming generations can be implemented. The most important task today is to do everything to ensure that nuclear weapons are never used, to eliminate the danger of war which hangs over the world and to protect life itself.

Always, at all times and in all corners of the world women have felt more keenly the misfortunes caused by war. The arms race is as a heavy burden on the shoulders of women and of all working people. In many countries it has had dire social consequences -- unemployment, inflation and the closing of schools, hospitals and children's facilities. The vast sums spent on the production of deadly weapons could be used to solve urgent problems in the peoples' interests. So it is perfectly natural that women are joining with increasing enthusiasm the mass movement which has begun on our planet against the arms race and for peace and international security.

In our country women are free citizens of society with full rights, actively and worthily participating in the management of state affairs. We create all the conditions -- material, social and spiritual -- for women to be able to combine motherhood with active participation in various spheres of production and social activity, science and culture.

The Soviet Union steadfastly and consistently advocates peace, the relaxation of international tension, and the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between peoples. And this is the meaning of the Soviet state's policy and of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, which we are firmly and persistently implementing.

I wish you success, dear friends, in the work of your congress and in the further struggle for peace, political rights and equality for women, and social progress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

WHO SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE TO OPEN IN TASHKENT

GF130517 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] A group of [word indistinct] scientists from over 30 Asian and African countries arrived in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR, on 12 October. An international scientific conference will be held in Tashkent at the initiative of WHO on 14 October. Participating in the conference will be prominent WHO members and scientists, including those from (?Sweden), Canada and France. This scientific conference is being held for the developing friendly countries in Asia and Africa. It will deliberate on the struggle against [words indistinct].

LAND RECLAMATION EXPERTS TOUR UZBEK SSR SITES

GF130842 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The participants in the international conference on land reclamation, which has been held in Tashkent, continue to acquaint themselves with the Uzbek SSR. They have been to Fergana and [words indistinct] to visit several irrigation installations of these regions. Agricultural and irrigation experts from 40 countries participated in the said conference, which has been held under UN auspices in the Uzbek SSR.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S.-EGYPTIAN MANEUVERS

U.S.-Sudanese Ties Noted

LD132022 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Oct, TASS -- The Reagan administration intends to flex its muscles, to conduct military exercises in Egypt. It will be started on November 9. The newspaper Washington POST reports that the central area of these exercises is western Egypt, that is the area adjoining Libya's border. High ranking representatives of the State Department told newsmen that it has been decided to spread the area of the exercises that are to become the dress rehearsal of the invasion of Libya. Altogether the exercises will take up a territory of several thousand square miles.

U.S. troops will make up the core of the land forces that will participate in the "Bright Star" manoeuvres, the Washington POST writes. Egyptian and Sudanese units will also be involved in the exercise for camouflage purposes. They are assigned the auxiliary role. The newspaper reports that besides U.S. Marines will be landed from amphibious ships on the territory of Oman and Somalia.

Commander of the U.S. strategic air force General B. Davis said in his speech over the U.S. television that the exercises are designed to show the United States' readiness to react to any situation in the Middle East and in southwest Asia.

Ronald Reagan asserted recently that U.S. forces will not be participating in military operations in the Middle East. But the television company NBC, actually refuting this assertion, cited President of the Sudan Numayri as stating that the United States promised him the aid of U.S. forces in case the conflict with Libya is unleashed. In an interview to the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR, Numayri declared outright that he is prepared to carry Sudanese-Libyan confrontation to the Libyan territory. He answered in the affirmative the question if this means that the Sudan might unleash a preventive war against Libya. And he expressed the confidence that the United States will support the Sudanese war.

It is precisely with the aim of preparation for unleashing an aggression against independent Libya that the United States is increasing the arms deliveries to the Sudan. In the 1982 financial year alone, Washington will supply the Sudan with armaments to a sum of 100 million dollars. THe CBS television company emphasises in this connection that the U.S. military equipment sent to the Sudan will be accompanied by units of U.S. supporting units.

U.S. 'Slandering' Libya

LD131322 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 13 Oct, TASS -- The upsurge of militaristic activity by the United States in the Middle East is accompanied by an increase of the hysterical campaign by the United States against Libya. At Washington's bidding, the United States mass media are intensively spreading fairy-tales about alleged preparations for Libya's incursion into Sudan and Egypt, rudely slandering the Libyan leadership. As the ABC television company acknowledged, the United States needs the propaganda theme of "containing" Libya to justify the build-up of its military presence in the Middle East.

According to the NBC television company, President Numayri of Sudan stated that the United States had already promised the assistance of American troops if needed. In other words, Washington is preparing the ground for direct armed intervention if developments in the Middle East take an undesirable turn.

Aggression Against Libya

LD132054 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The situation in the Middle East has worsened sharply in recent days and here is comment by Leonid Rassadin and this is what he writes:

The developments in Egypt are not the only reason. Tensions in the region as a whole are running high as a result of the provocative moves by the United States. The American administration has concentrated a naval armada in the vicinity of Egypt. The Marine units of the 6th Mediterranean Fleet have been alerted. In the United States measures are being taken to increase the combat preparedness of the Rapid Deployment Force. It is also reported that the American administration is preparing aggression against independent Libya. The action is timed to the United States military maneuvers on Egyptian territory scheduled for November. In the course of the operation, units of the Rapid Deployment Force are to be transferred to Sudanese regions bordering on Libya. Besides, the Pentagon intends to send naval ships to the Sidra Bay where last August American fighters shot down two Libyan planes.

It's significant that these plans were discussed in detail prior to the assassination of As-Sadat during his last trip to Washington. It was decided at those talks to set up a special military group for preparing and coordinating operations against Libya, including an intervention from Egyptian territory.

The present American activities in the Middle East and southwest Asia provide fresh evidence of the policy of military pressure the United States has pursued in the region for a long time. This policy is applied with regard to independent Iran. It takes the form of United States support of the Israeli aggressors who have unleashed a war of terror against the Lebanese and Palestinians and now it is exerting pressure on Libya and Egypt. While talking about the need for displaying restraint in international relations, the United States leaders do quite the opposite. By its actions, the United States fails to lessen tension or consolidate international security. The Soviet Government, as its statements to the United States Government underline, firmly denounces the United States attempt to interfere in Egypt. What is happening around Egypt directly affects the interests of the security of the Soviet Union and will closely follow the developments in that region. [as heard]

Arms Sales to Egypt Continue

LD131642 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Advanced American tanks, rockets and fighter planes will begin reaching Egypt shortly. The United States' ambassador to Cairo, Alfred Atherton, said as much after a meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. To retain a military foothold in Egypt and the Middle East in general, the United States expects to conduct joint troop maneuvers in Egyptian territory next month. According to the American magazine NEWSWEEK, the maneuvers will be timed to an aggressive action against Libya.

U.S. SEEKING 'ANTI-ARAB' MILITARY BLOC

PM121620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Concerning Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Oct -- the U.S. administration is trying to exploit the events in Egypt for its own selfish aims, and primarily in order to accelerate the plans for expanding the American military presence in Egypt and in the Near East as a whole. This was clearly stated at a press conference here by Secretary of State A. Haig, who said that U.S. policy in the Near East "will continue to be defined by the Camp David agreements."

It is clear from Haig's statement that Washington intends to continue the policy of exerting pressure on the countries of this region in order to achieve its aims. He mentioned the need for the United States to "respond effectively" to the events in the Near East and the importance of achieving a "strategic consensus" in that region. By this term, as is known, Washington means the actual creation under U.S. auspices of some military bloc with anti-Arab thrusts.

U.S. MEDDLING IN EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS 'UNLAWFUL'

LD130848 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The United States is trying to tell Egyptians how they should behave in their own country. Washington intends pressuring Egypt and interfering in the affairs of that sovereign state. The Soviet Union strongly condemns this American line. What is happening around Egypt cannot but affect the Soviet Union's security, and so the USSR will be closely following developments there. These points are made in a Soviet Government statement to the American Government released on Monday. Now this analysis by our observer Vladislav Kozyakov of reports about the unlawful and dangerous actions of the United States' administration against Egypt.

As soon as President as-Sadat's assassination was announced, Washington decided to use the events in Egypt to immediately increase pressure and build up the American military presence in the region. One gets the impression that the White House and the Pentagon were just waiting for a pretext to accelerate their plans. It has now been announced that 1,000 American Marines based on four warships will be stationed in the eastern Mediterranean. The nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz is also heading in that direction accompanied by the cruiser the Mississippi. Another nuclear powered cruiser, the Texas, is also on its way to the area. These and other American armed forces in the region, as well as the Rapid Deployment Force on U.S. territory, have been placed on combat alert. It has also been announced that in another display of American military might, B-52 bombers would fly from North Dakota to the Egytpian desert, drop their bombs and then return home.

Secretary of State Haig, who also announced an expansion in American arms supplies to Egypt, calls the B-52 flights part of very intensive manuevers the United States is carrying out in Egypt with some pro-American regimes. The state secretary said bluntly: We are going to have to show our presence here from time to time, and he means of course, military presence.

What about the standards of international law which say that all governments should refrain from any attempts to put pressure on other sovereign states and prohibit interference in the internal affairs of these states? The United States may or may not like some particular event in Egypt but that does not give it the right to organize military displays and interfere in Egypt's internal affairs. The U.S. administration's attempts to dictate outrages the people of the Middle East. James Reston, commenting in the New York TIMES a few days ago on the President's statement that he would not allow Saudi Arabia to be turned into another Iran, writes that the Saudis are indignant over the arrogance with which President Reagan can afford to publicly speak of permitting or not permitting something in their country.

What makes Washington's approach all the more offensive is that it reflects a definite course by the Reagan administration. Fresh in everyone's memory are United States provocations against Iran and attempts to put pressure on that country. Well known too are the provocations that the United States' Armed Forces engineered recently against Libya and America's campaign of hostility toward that country. Now yet another country of that region, Egypt, has become the target of gross pressure by the United States on its internal affairs.

All this clearly shows that bullying a sovereign country has become an element of American policy, a policy that conflicts with international law and is a serious danger for the international community. Indeed, every nation can manage its own internal affairs without any outside interference.

Observance of this principle by all governments is of major importance for maintaining stability in international relations: In that lies the obligatory condition for stronger international security. For this reason, Washington's actions in the Middle East can only put the Soviet Union and the entire international community on their guard. In effect, the United States intends to use the events in Egypt to further expand its military presence in the region and prevent the Egyptians from independently managing their own internal affairs.

As the Soviet Government statement points out, the United States Government must realize that its actions over the events in Egypt are not only unlawful, they worsen the dangerous tensions in the whole area.

REAGAN-CONGRESSIONAL DIFFERENCES ON AWACS NOTED

LD090832 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Stanislaw Kondrashev commentary]

[Text] It is too early to tell who will come out the winner in this confrontation between the White House and Capital Hill over the administration's plans to sell Saudi Arabia five AWACS planes and other military hardware worth $8.5 billion. The President recently let it be understood that he does not plan to give in to opposition in Congress and appear weak not only to the Saudi Arabians but to other so-called moderate Arab nations. Nevertheless, as the voting in Congress shows, Mr Reagan's chances of success are very small. But judging by recent developments only a compromise along the lines of joint American and Saudi Arabian control of AWACS could save the situation. However, such a compromise would make Saudi Arabia lose face and be a painful encroachment on the country's sovereignty, which is such a political (?minus) that it could hardly compensate for the pluses of sophisticated military hardware.

Meanwhile, the commotion over AWACS for Saudi Arabia has once again demonstrated the tremendous influence of the Israeli lobby on Capitol Hill. The lobby is acutally a two-part lobby which means that Menahem Begin has more supporters among American legislators than Mr Reagan. Opinion polls at any rate confirm this and so the Israeli prime minister is certainly not afraid of [words indistinct] by the American President accusing him of interfering in America's internal affairs. But if Mr Begin is certain that he will get away with such interferences, Mr Reagan, who is trying to push the AWACS through Congress, is (?assuring) American legislators that if necessary he would not be averse to interfering in the internal affairs of Saudi Arabia.

This is also a perfectly clear conclusion of the current confrontation: The American President stressed this in no uncertain terms at a press conference when he said that he would not permit Saudi Arabia to become another Iran. That statement of course created quite a stir. In fact the media interpreted it to mean that the United States is prepared to intervene not only if the country is threatened from outside but also if the Saudi regime is in danger. Ronald Reagan bluntly expressed regrets that his country did not keep the shah of Iran on his throne by force and he promised to correct this so-called historical mistake when it comes to Saudi Arabia. Five hundred million tons of oil extracted on Arab territory and the strategic position of Saudi Arabia are much more important to the American President than international law. If there are internal problems in Saudi Arabia, thousands of miles from America's shores, the President will set its police (?club) in action. That is the approach of the American Government and it is using this outright imperialist approach as a trump card to get on its side legislators rebelling against arms sales to the Saudis.

It is also noteworthy that by insisting on arms sales to Saudi Arabia, Washington is relying on further militarization in the Middle East. This is a result of the so-called peace process launched by Jimmy Carter in September of 1978 in Camp David. Apparently after the latest events in Egypt, Washington plans to rely more heavily on relations with Saudi Arabia. Whether this is possible depends on the AWACS deal thatis now in the hands of American legislators.

U.S. BOOKLET ON SOVIET MILITARY POWER SCORED

LD131326 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 13 Oct 81

["Primitive Fabrication" -- TASS headline; report by TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachyov]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct, TASS -- Having familiarised himself with the brochure "Soviet Military Power", recently put out by the Pentagon, and finding there many contradictions and absurd conclusions, the well-known American military expert Herbert Scoville asks whether the U.S. defense secretary reads his own propaganda publications.

Indeed, alongside a refined juggling with figures and assertions about the menacing growth of the Soviet Armed Forces, quotations and historical examples are picked up at will which are difficult for an unsophisticated American reader to understand. The brochure contains many common blunders which are conspicuous. It seems that the organisers of another round of the campaign abou the so-called "Soviet military threat" were in such haste trying to time the publication of their brochure with Reagan's announcement of an unprecedented program of increasing U.S. military spending that they had no time to iron out obvious absurdities in their publication.

The aim of the opus "Soviet Military Power" is, of course, to intimidate and confuse American public opinion and to draw its attention away from those who are really responsible for the present aggravation of the military-political situation in the world.

This so-called document is based on the traditional method of American propaganda -- to present Washington's plans and concepts as the plans and concepts of the other side. The brochure contains, for instance, the allegation, refuted a long time ago, that the Soviet Union is seeking superiority in forces. The authors of the brochure prefer to keep silent on the perfectly unequivocal declarations by the leaders of the present U.S. administration about their desire to restore the military superiority over the Soviet Union as the U.S. goal.

The authors of the brochure do not even undertake any serious attempt to analyse the corelation of the military might of the Soviet Union and the United States. Thus, a Soviet submarine but...with a monument in Washington. The brochure contains fantastic data, designed for simpletons, on Soviet military spending (their data are, by the way, much higher than the CIA data published several months ago).

Colour maps and diagrams in the brochure might well adorn the pages of the American publication "Believe It or Not" which includes samples of the most absurd and ridiculous things. A landlocked region, situated somewhere between Ruzayevka Station and the village of Bondari in Tambov region, is proclaimed by the authors of the brochure as the major Soviet submarine production center. The map demonstrating the projection of Soviet military power classifies as military advisers Soviet doctors in Ethiopia, Soviet metal workers in India and Soviet energy experts in Syria.

The Pentagon-publicised brochure, designed by its authors to justify the U.S. reckless plans to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, turns out to be a primitive propaganda fabrication.

LEHMAN COMMENTS, U.S. STAND ON SEA LAW HIT

LD140850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2029 GMT 13 Oct 81

["Washington's Imperial Ambitions" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS) -- Speaking in the Council on International Relations in Los Angeles, J. Lehman, U.S. Navy secretary, declared with striking cynicism that the United States "considers it essential to reevaluate the draft convention on the law of the sea, mainly from the standpoint of American interests."

He did not hide the fact that the indefatigable imperial ambitions of Washington, which has scorned the will of the world community of nations, are dictated by the striving of American monopolies to carry out rapacious exploitation of marine riches and to prevent the establishment of international supervision of the extraction of these resources. Such supervision, preached Lehman, is, supposedly "burdensome" for the United States and places American corporations in "discriminatory conditions."

In this way an official representative of the American administration has virtually confirmed that Washington, for the benefit of American monopolies and the military-industrial complex, is trying to turn the international waters of the world oceans into U.S. patrimony, to torpedo the work of the Conference on the Law of the Sea, and thereby to hinder the adoption of the appropriate convention.

As is known, the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea is basically deadlocked because of the obstructionist attitude of the United States. As the New York TIMES noted, "No one can now say with any accuracy whether it will succeed in getting rid of the depression into which it fell with the arrival of the Reagan administration to office."

Washington has unilaterally refused to sign the new draft convention, which regulates the norms of the law of the sea, and with which more than 150 countries have agreed. It stubbornly refuses to come to terms with the fact that for the first time in history an all-embracing international convention is being worked out which will allow the peaceful use of the world oceans and regulation of exploitation of their resources.

It is clear that the coming into force of such a convention would assist the consolidation of peace and international security, the strengthening of mutual understanding and of cooperation between states.

However, the present U.S. administration is acting as if the question that concerns this convention is a purely internal affair of the United States and consequently should not be resolved in the United Nations but in the White House or on Capitol Hill. Such actions as this are nothing more than crude disregard for the norms of international law and a brazen challenge to the entire world community. This is just one of many examples of the United States imperial ambitions which are becoming apparent in their approach to global international problems. Thus, Washington is striving to wreck the international conference on the problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation. The United States is continually blocking the international community's efforts to grant freedom and independence to the long-suffering people of Namibia.

American diplomacy in the United Nations is obstructing in every way the establishment of a new international economic order which would correspond to the legitimate interests and aspirations of the young developing countries, which have for centuries suffered under the yoke of the colonialists.

It is not difficult to see that such actions are an integral part of the aggressive foreign policy course of the Reagan administration aimed at exacerbating tension in the world and the unbridled whipping up of the nuclear missiles arms race and posing a deadly threat to mankind.

The position of the Soviet Union on the problem is in striking contrast to the hegemonistic ambitions of the United States. The USSR is in every way advocating the conclusion of an all-embracing international treaty to establish a just legal order on the seas and oceans. Its signing and entry into force at an early date would be an important contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation between states with differing social systems, to the cause of maintaining the beneficial process of detente and to the strengthening of peace and international security.

U.S. 'BANS' ON EAST-WEST TRADE TO BE ANNOUNCED

LD140730 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The latest statements by American officials and reports appearing in the American press indicate that the administration intends to come out in the near future with important initiatives concerning trade between East and West. The initiatives -- or rather demands for bans on trade with the East -- will be announced at a forthcoming conference in Paris of countries that are members of the coordinating committee dealing with trade in strategic goods. Yuriy Petrov has this comment:

Judging from press reports, the Reagan administration hopes to use the conference for making its West European allies and Japan refuse to sell to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries the latest technology and equipment. One may recall at this point that back in the summer President Reagan submitted to Congress a report on trade between East and West. The main purpose of the report was to impress on America's allies the idea that trade and economic contacts with the socialist countries -- the Soviet Union, above all -- should be curtailed. The administration plans to continue bringing this idea home at the forthcoming conference in Paris.

With the help of their allies, the American leaders obviously hope to undermine the Soviet economy by damaging some of its industries. This policy, however, is sure to lead nowhere -- especially if due consideration is given to the Soviet Union's economic, scientific and technical potentials.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have enough resources to withstand Washington's pressure and blackmail.

U.S. POLICY ON SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE CRITICIZED

PM091107 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 40 Signed to Press 28 Sep 81 p 21

[N. Antonov article: "Founded on Mutual Advantage: The USSR's Scientific and Technical Ties With Capitalist Countries"]

[Text] BUSINESS WEEK, the magazine of American business circles, has reported a series of new measures being prepared by the White House to limit U.S. economic, scientific and technical ties with the Soviet Union. It is the magazine's opinion that this is a kind of prelude to a still greater toughening of the "moratorium" on the development of Soviet-American business ties introduced by Washington in January 1980. At the same time, as is known, under pressure from the administration the U.S. National Academy of Sciences also adopted a decision to "freeze" the measures planned within the framework of the agreement reached earlier with the USSR Academy of Sciences. As a result, during last year and this year the American side has thwarted the holding of routine sessions of intergovernmental commissions, sessions of working groups and many scientific conferences and symposiums, canceled trips to the USSR by a number of American delegations and denied many Soviet scientists and specialist the chance to visit the United States.

Americans themselves do not hide the fact that neither government organizations nor universities nor private U.S. firms have ever had the opportunity to cooperate freely with Soviet organizations, particularly in spheres such as radioelectronics, instrument making and others which the U.S. authorities arbitrarily categorize as "strategic."

Eloquent Admissions

Reactionary U.S. circles are guided by the notorious concept of "containing" the development of Soviet science and technology. It is based on the thesis that the development of the USSR's scientific, technical and economic potential supposedly depends largely on progressive technology obtained from the United States.

Imperialist propaganda tries its best to prove that only the Soviet Union benefits from Soviet-American cooperation in the sphere of science and technology, while the United States derives nothing but harm. It relies on duping the broad masses of ordinary Americans, who are being dumbfounded with more and more sensations of this sort.

But American scientists and specialists directly involved in cooperation with the Soviet Union themselves say something quite different on this question. Shortly before the "moratorium" was introduced, F. Press, former adviser to the U.S. president on science and technology, who was for a long time cochairman of the Soviet-American Mixed Intergovernmental Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation, reported with the Soviet Union:

"Although it was not easy to fulfill the bilateral intergovernmental programs, great attention was devoted to deriving substantial benefits in certain spheres. The deepening of scientific knowledge is a quite obvious and direct benefit derived by both sides equally. Of course, we have done the accounts and reached the conclusion that the United States derives more direct benefit from cooperation with the Soviet Union.... Experiments in magnetohydrodynamics at the (?Soviet) Institute of High Temperatures have provided us with valuable information, which will help in the design and construction of our own magnetohydrodynamic installation. We have obtained technology from the Soviet Union for sewage purification which, according to our experts, we would have had to spend $55 million to develop. Information in the sphere of thermonuclear fusion, obtained as a result of cooperation, has saved the United States up to 2 years of experimental work and approximately $10 million. And there are similar concrete examples in other spheres of cooperation -- in the spheres, for example, of public health, research into the world's oceans and space research."

"Scientific cooperation with the USSR is not a one-way street, as some of us sometimes lightly conclude," says another authority -- P. Handler, president of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, who for many years also directly coordinated the activities of American scientists and U.S. scientific organizations in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The hopes based on illusory calculations that the use of "sanctions" in the sphere of scientific and technical cooperation will somehow retard the development of the Soviet economy, science and technology will produce nothing but further discomfiture for the Washington administration. The Soviet Union has long been accustomed to relying on itself and resolving the tasks facing it through its own efforts. We allocate to scientific and technical cooperation with other countries the role of one of the means contributing to the more efficient resolution of individual problems and helping to save time on introducing the results of research. But we have never concealed the fact that our country, generously sharing its own experience and achievements, also derives benefit from cooperation with other countries, including the United States.

Inverse Effect of "Sanction"

Foreign interest in Soviet technology is increasing yearly. This is indicated, for example, by the high growth rate for exports of Soviet licenses, patents and scientific and technical documentation -- a growth rate of 30 percent a year. In particular, the United States and a number of other countries make extensive use of Soviet technological processes in chemistry and petrochemistry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, pharmaceutics and other spheres.

It is interesting to note that the Soviet Union has sold the United States more licenses than it has bought. American firms have been sold, for example, a license for a Soviet system for the evaporative cooling of blast furnaces (authoritative Western specialists evaluate this system as a new stage in metallurgy comparable in significance with the emergence of converters).

The West, including the United States, has highly appraised pipeline-welding apparatus obtained from the USSR, which revolutionizes the process of constructing major gas pipelines. The directors of the American firm Texas Utilities have evaluated their Soviet license for technology for the underground gasification of coal as an important acquisition under the conditions of the energy crisis. A number of firms in the United States and other countries have acquired the right to use the electromagnetic method of casting copper developed by Soviet scientists.

I could also cite examples of the way in which the "sanctions" taken by the U.S. administration against the Soviet Union have, above all, punished the Americans themselves. For the USSR is ahead of the United States in a number of scientific and technical spheres in which Soviet-American scientific and technical cooperation was developing successfully quite recently.

Thus, for a number of years Soviet and American scientists and specialists carried out joint research into the magnetohydrodynamic conversion of energy within the framework of an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of power engineering. Experiments were conducted in Moscow on the Soviet U-25 installation and were very successful from the viewpoint of the prospects for obtaining cheaper electricity. It was these that were evaluated so highly by F. Press. However, at the beginning of 1980 the American side, violating its contractual obligations, held up the delivery of a magnetohydrodynamic generator channel to the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of High Temperatures. This did not prevent Soviet scientists from successfully continuing the planned program to create the world's first industrial magnetohydrodynamic power station in the next few years. As for the American specialists, they were naturally put out: They do not have their own installation in the United States, and it is taking a lot of money and time to create one.

Such actions by the American administration force the scientific public and business circles in the USSR and other countries to look on their American colleagues as unreliable partners, any of whose commitments under agreements and contracts might be annulled by a stroke of the pen. They must willy-nilly consider that it is better to deal with other partners who can be relied on with certainty.

The persistent U.S. efforts to enlist support for its obstructionist policy and to make its NATO allies break off scientific, technical and economic relations with the Soviet Union are not achieving their aim either. Many Western states' governments are not burning with the desire to sacrifice to the interests of certain U.S. circles the benefits that their countries derive from scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union.

...But the Caravan Moves On

Practically all the major bilateral measures planned for 1980 with the participation of the Soviet Union (apart from Soviet-American measures), including 13 sessions of mixed commissions on scientific and technical cooperation, were held successfully and ended with the adoption of documents confirming the desire to further develop cooperation.

A long-term program on the main directions of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the sphere of the economy and industry was signed during the Soviet-West German summit meeting in July 1980. In November, during the visit of President U.K. Kekkonen of the Republic of Finland to the USSR, the validity of the long-term program for the development and deepening of commercial-economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland was extended until 1995. The same month saw the signing of a long-term program of economic and industrial cooperation through 1990 between the USSR and Norway, and in January 1981 a long-term program for the development and deepening of scientific, technical, industrial and economic cooperation through 1990 was signed between the USSR and Austria.

Some 18 new agreements were concluded in 1980 with firms and industrial associations of West European countries, including 7 with Italian firms, 3 with FRG firms, 2 with Swiss Finnish and Belgian firms and 1 with Austrian and British firms. Agreements with 15 other concerns, which expired in 1980, were extended. These concerns included Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Komatsu and Marubeni (Japan), Linde and Meyer (FRG), (Diamant Bor) (Belgium), and Corning Glass, Phillips Petroleum, Financial Engineers, H.H. Robertson and Tenneco (United States).

Many outstanding U.S. scientists are also insistently calling for the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union in the sphere of scientific and technical cooperation to be abandoned and for broken ties to be restored.

"We must have a clear picture of our own interests in relations with the Soviet Union..." -- the well-known American scientist D. Acker, president of Kansas University, declares. "And since scientific and technical exchanges provide us with important and useful information...and contribute to the development of trade and to better mutual understanding among states and peoples, in my opinion it is in the United States' highest interests to encourage their continuation."

Evidently not without understanding of the fact that attempts to "punish" the Soviet Union are not succeeding and that their own losses are very substantial, the American authorities sometimes also display a desire to "open the door slightly" for scientific and technical cooperation. Thus, in the spring of 1981 a U.S. State Department spokesmen suggested resuming joint work in the sphere of the magnetohydrodynamic conversion of energy. However, attempts to still further curtail Soviet-American scientific and technical ties, are not being relaxed either.

In this connection I would like to recall L.I. Brezhnev's words: "Of course, we will manage without particular ties with the United States -- and in general we have never thrust ourselves upon them, considering this matter mutually advantageous and in keeping with the mutual interests of our countries' peoples, above all in the sense of strengthening peace."

U.S. PRESSURING JAPAN INTO INCREASED MILITARISM

PM131025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 3

[V. Vinogradov's "Military-Political Commentary": "Alliance of Militarists"]

[Text] These days practically all of Japan's airspace has become an arena for the biggest air force maneuvers in 2 years. Approximately 600 military aircraft and 50,000 officers and men of the "Self-Defense Forces" are involved, as well as American aircraft from bases on Okinawa. The scale of the current militarist demonstrat' n can also be judged by the fact that in keeping with the scenario drawn up in the depths of the National Defense Agency, the Japanese Air Force and the ground troops supporting the aerial actions are rehearsing in these maneuvers elements of the "defense" of the country's territory against "a massive strike by an imaginary enemy from all directions simultaneously, while U.S. Air Force units stationed in the Japanese islands are transferred to a zone of conflict outside Japan."

It is very significant that American war planes are participating in such large-scale Japanese Air Force maneuvers -- which is happening for the first time, as Tokyo newspapers point out. It attests to the further broadening and deepening of military cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the Japanese-American "security treaty," which is assuming an increasingly aggressive nature.

At the same time, joint exercises by Japanese and U.S. armed forces are being held increasingly frequently and the regions covered by them are expanding all the time. Thus, only a week ago large-scale naval maneuvers in which the Japanese and U.S. Navies participated were concluded in the Sea of Japan and the East China Sea. Some 90 warships, a similar number of naval aircraft and 16,000 servicemen spent a week rehearsing joint actions on marine communications.

Both the exercises that have already taken place and the current ones are practical steps toward Tokyo's fulfillment of the commitments it adopted at Washington's request to considerably extend the sphere of combat operations by the Japanese Navy and Air Force. The United States is most resolutely insisting that the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" assume control of vast regions in the northwest Pacific. This is extremely necessary to the Pentagon so it can free the forces of its Seventh Fleet for use in "intimidation" operations in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The militarist activeness into which Japan is being pushed by the United States would seem to have reached a peak. Exercises and maneuvers follow one another, appropriations for military purposes are growing constantly, and purchases of modern weapons are increasing. Nevertheless, Washington is demanding that Tokyo take more and more steps in this direction. Visiting the Japanese capital, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense F. Carlucci addressed a meeting with leaders of the Foreign Ministry and the National Defense Agency and literally demanded that the Japanese side make further efforts to build up its military strength, having recourse to intimidation with the "Soviet military threat."

But what of the Japanese? Responding readily to the Pentagon emissary's pressuring, S. Sonoda, who heads the foreign policy department, promised Carlucci that the Japanese Government will do "everything possible" to strengthen Japan's military potential in line with the accords reached during Prime Minister Z. Suzuki's talks with U.S. President R. Reagan last May.

It was then that relations between the two countries were elevated to the level of an "alliance." The time that has elapsed since then attests that this alliance is acquiring an ever-greater militarist thrust and is thereby becoming a direct threat to the peace and security of the Far East peoples.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DPRK RELATIONS OBSERVED

Radio Commentary

SK131305 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 12 Oct 81

[(Pavlov) Commentary]

[Text] Before any other country, the Soviet Union was the first to recognize the people's state of Korea founded by the people following the liberation from Japanese colonial rule. Soviet-Korean diplomatic relations established on the basis of the principles of complete equality, respect for sovereignty and mutual nonintervention in domestic affairs opened a new chapter in the history of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

In this regard, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and president of the DPRK, said: The establishment of diplomatic relations has greatly contributed to consolidating socialist Korea's position in the international community.

The workers, agricultural workers and working intellectuals of the DPRK who exert control over socialist Korea carried out the fundamental social and economic reforms in a brief period and turned their republic into an advanced industrial and agricultural state. During the course of the DPRK's development, the Korean people have relied upon the internationalist and class support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Today we can say happily that Soviet-Korean relations are being constantly developed, consolidated and refreshed with new things. The relations were further consolidated by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded in 1961. The treaty has ever since become an essential element in international relations with other socialist countries.

The mutual visits and contacts between party and state leaders of our two countries have now become a brilliant tradition in the relations between the Soviet Union and Korea. The talks between Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1980, at which the cooperation between our two countries and pending international questions were discussed, further stepped up the development of relations between the two countries.

Ways to further perfect relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK were discussed at the talks held in March this year between Comrade Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK, who led the KWP delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The reciprocal, multifaceted economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Korea is further expanded every year. It is a well-known fact that nearly 60 important industrial enterprises and other facilities have been built in the DPRK with technical cooperation rendered by the Soviet Union. The Supung hydraulic power plant, the Pyongyang thermal power plant, the Kim Chaek iron works, the Nampo smeltery and the Yongyang textile complex are some examples. As has been repeatedly stressed by leaders of the KWP and DPRK Government, through the construction of these enterprises a national economic foundation has been established and rapid industrial and agricultural development and promotion of the people's welfare guaranteed.

In the international community, too, the Soviet Union is firmly supporting the DPRK. Today the DPRK maintains diplomatic relations with some 90 countries of the world and is a full member of 140 international organizations. The Soviet people are expressing steady solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of their country on a democratic basis.

In his report to the 26th CPSU Congress, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Brezhnev, said that the Soviet Union extends solidarity to the DPRK's struggle to achieve the reunification of the fatherland in a democratic and peaceful way without interference by outside forces, and is seeking the further consolidation of relations with the republic. This is our country's principled stand toward People's Korea. This principled stand is backed by the internationalist policy of the CPSU and the continued development of relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea.

On the 33d anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, the Soviet people wish their Korean friends greater success in socialist construction and in the promotion of the republic's position in the international community.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN PARTY

PM081513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A press conference held in Moscow on 5 October was devoted to the 36th anniversary of the creation of the Korean Workers Party. Journalists were addressed by Jin Si-gun, DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR.

SOVIET, MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

PM131311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, met on 8 October in Moscow with M. Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and Mongolian foreign minister, while the latter was on his way home from New York.

During their discussion, which took place in a spirit of fraternal friendship and complete unity of views, ideas were exchanged on questions related to Soviet-Mongolian relations and to a number of international problems of mutual interest.

Both sides stated with satisfaction that Soviet-Mongolian cooperation is steadily developing in every sphere and stressed the decisive importance of the recent friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal for further deepening and enhancing that cooperation. They pointed out the historic importance of the agreement to establish friendly relations between Soviet Russia and People's Mongolia, whose 60th anniversary will be celebrated this November.

The Mongolian foreign minister stressed that the foreign policy program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR's specific steps to implement it show the right way to tackle the pressing problems of our time, and expressed the full support of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] for the Soviet peace initiatives.

In light of the tasks involved in ensuring lasting peace in Asia, the mutual desire was expressed to help further increase the level of coordination of the international activities of Asian socialist countries, including the USSR and the MPR. The Soviet side pointed out the consistency of the MPR's peace-loving policy and the importance of the proposals on elaborating and concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific put forward at the 18th MPRP Congress. Yu. Tsedenbal's message on this question and L.I. Brezhnev's reply showed once again the determination of the Soviet Union and the MPR to make every effort to improve the political climate on the African Continent.

In the course of the exchange of views on the issues raised at the 36th UN General Assembly session, the Mongolian side expressed complete support for the proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing nuclear catastrophe submitted to the United Nations by the Soviet Union.

A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in M. Dugersuren's honor at which brief speeches were exchanged.

PAKISTANI MOTIVATIONS SEEN IN ARMS DEAL WITH U.S.

PM131403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Svetozarov article: "Islamabad's Double Game"]

[Text] Pakistan's ruling circles have long been talking freely about the need for a political settlement of the tension in southwest Asia. But every time the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] appeals to the neighboring countries to come to the conference table, Islamabad ostentatiously declines putting forward various conditions, often unacceptable, one after another.

In late August the Afghan leadership again put forward constructive proposals. Without changing the basic principles of its approach, whose main essence is to ensure an end to all forms of foreign interference and to guarantee that they not be resumed, at the same time it displayed the greatest possible realism, goodwill and flexibility. In particular, readiness was expressed to take account of certain wishes expressed at various times by other states, including Pakistan.

One would think that now that Afghanistan has taken an important new step along the path to talks, one could count on an equally positive response from other countries in the Middle East region, including Pakistan. But unfortunately Islamabad's actions in practice do not indicate a sincere desire for erious, businesslike discussion.

The authorities are preventing publication of the text of the 24 August DRA Government statement in the local press and are continuing to avoid making an official reply under the plea that Afghanistan's proposals are allegedly still being "studied." Yet there is no shortage of inflammatory anti-Afghan statements at all levels.

The motives which guide the regime in Pakistan should be sought above all in the nature of the military-political relations currently becoming established between Islamabad and the United States. Seeking at any cost to turn Pakistan into one of the main advance post in Asia and the Near East for its own aggressive strategy, as is known, Washington has declared its readiness to satisfy the Pakistani ruling clique's militarist ambitions in full with massive deliveries of modern types of weapons. The Islamabad regime has shown an interest in the role of regional gendarme, which ended ignominiously and ingloriously for another recent claimant -- the shah of Iran. On presenting the White House with a long shopping list for arms, President Ziaul Haq met with understanding and sympathy from the Reagan administration.

In the main, the deal went through although bargaining continues over the schedule and order of military deliveries. A subject of special longing on the part of the Pakistani military is the F-16 fighter-bomber, which it dreams of obtaining rapidly without delay. Washington in turn wants its partner to pay in full by granting access to its air and naval bases, and also at the cost of its foreign policy independence through unconditional subjugation to the U.S. imperialist interests.

The Americans particularly need Islamabad's obedience in matters concerning the situation in Afghanistan. From the first, Pakistan has been the main bridgehead for aggression against the DRA, the bridgehead where tens and hundreds of armed mercenary gangs are formed and from where they are sent into Afghan territory. The fact that weapons purchased from the Egyptians by the American special services for Afghan counterrevolutionaries are delivered to Pakistani territory by U.S. aircraft further indicates the Pakistani authorities' direct involvement in the imperialist aggression against the DRA. Without Islamabad's services it would be very difficult for the United States to carry out its subversive acts aimed at eliminating Afghanistan's democratic system and the progressive gains of the April revolution. Thus, by encouraging the Islamabad general's excessively ambitions and belligerent aspirations, Washington, like Beijing, which is following the same tactics, justifiably regards the militarization of Pakistan as a reliable instrument for exerting pressure on it and a guarantee against possible hesitations on the part of Washington's ally with respect to Afghanistan.

The DRA's August initiative forced Islamabad to choose between two things: either to respond positively and embark on the talks proposed by Kabul, risking the loss of its American patron's blessing and hence the promised military aid, or to continue its obstructionist line thereby exposing intentions which have nothing to do with a political settlement.

By all appearances, Pakistan is again resorting to a game of speculation. On the one hand, President Ziaul Haq officially acknowledges the existence of "substantial flexibility" in Afghanistan's approach. Obviously realizing that the Afghan proposals cannot be shrugged aside so easily without clearly demonstrating his own lack of interest in lessening tension in the region, the Pakistani leader is inclined to display modest signs of "interest." But here he is chiefly addressing himself to Washington in order to make the latter more complaisant with a view both to ensuring the speediest, painless progress of the weapons sales agreement through Congress, and to speeding up its implementation.

On the other hand, a feverish quest is under way for new pretexts for evading talks with Afghanistan.

That is how the latest slander campaign launched against the DRA by Islamabad in early September should be assessed. This time absurd accusations were made of alleged "armed violations" of the Pakistani border by that country's neighbor. In a statement by Afghanistan's official BAKHTAR agency they are rightly described as the latest propaganda trick.

It is noteworthy that the new wave of slanderous fabrications was inspired on the eve of the trip to Pakistan by U.S. Under Secretary of State J. Buckley.

The tricks to which the Pakistani regime is resorting will not yield the expected dividends -- political, military or moral. The diplomatic and propaganda ruses by which Pakistan's rulers are avoiding talks with the DRA will not remove but will increase their responsibility for the continuing tension in southwest Asia.

And Pakistan fully shares this responsibility with the United States, China and the other partners in the anti-Afghan alliance.

WASHINGTON TERMED OBSTACLE TO AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

FM131451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Paris, 8 Oct, TASS -- As the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, published here, reports, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said recently while receiving the foreign minister of an Asian country: "We could have settled the Afghanistan problem in a few weeks. Washington, which does not even wish to examine the possibility of such a settlement on the bases which we consider constructive and firm, continues to be an obstacle to this. We are convinced that the Pakistanis and the Iranians are in agreement on studying the recent DRA Government proposals. However, U.S. Secretary of State Haig has reacted with a categorical 'no.'"

According to I. Ghandi, Washington believes that the so-called "Afghan question" must remain unresolved so it can be used regularly in the cold war it is waging against the USSR, the magazine points out.

TERRORISTS DISRUPT FARM WORK IN AFGHAN PROVINCE

FM131449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov report: "For Rural Needs"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Oct -- A general meeting of the first machine and tractor station on Afghan soil, which is operating in Balkh Province, has assessed the results of work done in this agricultural year.

In the period of its existence the Balkh machine and tractor station, where 230 people are employed, has become a mighty mechanized agricultural enterprise. It fills orders for various operations both from cooperatives and farms and from private peasant farmers.

The plans set for the machine and tractor station by the Balkh Province agricultural directorate for this year have been overfulfilled. Operations, including plowing, harrowing and others, have been carried out over an area of 13,000 hectares. The net profit obtained by the machine and tractor station in a year exceeded 1 million Afghanis. In all, operations valued at 26 million Afghanis were carried out. Under the pledges adopted it was planned to gather in the crop from 2,000 hectares, but in fact 3,200 hectares were harvested.

We have coped with the task set on the whole, (Mukhammed Nabi), director of the machine and tractor station, stated. But because of subversive terrorist sallies by Basmaks, work has been carried out intensively in only two districts -- Balkh and (Narashan). During the harvesting of the crop in Dowlatabad District, (Khadzhi Manan), secretary of the machine and tractor station's party organization, was wickedly killed. The grain remained unharvested on farms in Showlgar. During attacks on the machine and tractor station, Basmaks destroyed several tractors and combines.

Despite terrorism from Basmak gangs, the other day a new set of classes began at the machine and tractor station to train tractor operators, combine operators and fitters.

UZBEK OFFICIALS RECEIVE AFGHAN DELEGATION

PM090955 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] A group of representatives of DRA creative workers who are visiting Uzbekistan as guests were received on 29 September by K.A. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan. The guests were acquainted with the achievements of the republic's working people in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Afghan delegation members visited the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee. E.G. Gafurzhanov, first secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee, described the participation by the republic's young people in economic and cultural building.

At the Uzbek Writers' Union, S.A. Azimov, chairman of the union board, acquainted the guests with the organization's activity and with the creative success and plans of the republic's writers.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF091327 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Summary] Mr Godrej, an Indian agricultural official left Tashkent for Moscow on 8 October. During his visit, the Indian guest acquainted himself with various aspects of life in the Uzbek SSR. He also visited Samarkand, Bukhara and Andizhan.

In a statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent, the Indian guest said: I have been amazed by development in the Uzbek SSR. I have personally observed the happiness and industry of the Soviet peoples. They have accorded Indian representatives warm hospitality.

INDOCHINESE NATIONS SEEK COEXISTENCE WITH ASEAN

PM131021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 5

[Yevgeniy Fadeyev's "Commentator's Column": "Important Initiative"]

[Text] The course of three fraternal peoples -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- toward the settlement of Southeast Asia's problems by the efforts of the states of the region themselves has been reaffirmed. The Foreign Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] has distributed a memorandum at the United Nations entitled "Basic Principles of Peaceful Coexistence Between the Two Groups of Indochina Countries and ASEAN With a View to Peace, Stability, Friendship and Cooperation in Southeast Asia."

The document's title speaks for itself. Only dialogue between these states imbued with mutual trust and understanding can promote the elimination of differences. There is no other way.

The Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples, who have borne the burden of many years of destructive war, are now acutely in need of peace to resolve constructive tasks. They are sincerely interested in maintaining relations of friendship and cooperation with their neighbors. The peoples of the other Southeast Asian countries cannot fail to be interested in this too.

The principles of peaceful coexistence between the two groups of countries contained in the Lao Foreign Ministry memorandum were elaborated during consultations between the LPDR, the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They are the logical continuation of the constructive proposals previously put forward by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The new document distributed at the United Nations further develops the goodwill initiatives. The memorandum points to the importance of cooperation in the economic, cultural and other spheres and in the exploitation of the Mekong. Stress is placed on the need to respect the sovereignty of the states of the South China Sea basin over their territorial waters, economic zones and the continental shelf.

It is proposed to create a permanent body for conducting dialogue and consultations between the three Indochina countries and ASEAN. It will promote the development of relations of peaceful coexistence.

The situation in Southeast Asia urgently requires today that the consolidation of peace and stability in the region should be the common goal of the states located here. However, the foreign policy initiatives of the SRV, the LPDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are so far failing to meet with a due response from the ASEAN countries. And the main reason for this lies in the expansionist actions of Beijing, which is drawing nearer to U.S. imperialist policy. It is precisely Beijing and Washington which are continuing to pursue a tactic of confrontation between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN and of stoking international tension.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are countering this dangerous course with efforts aimed at turning all of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and good-neighborliness.

WARSHIP FLOTILLA PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO SRV

For reportage on a friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by a Soviet flotilla of naval vessels, commanded by Vice Adm Nikolay Yasakov, deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet, including Yasakov's reception by Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and defense minister, and Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, see the Vietnam section of the 13 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CALLED FOR 16 OCT

LD132000 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct, TASS -- According to the PAP news agency, the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee has decreed to convene a plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee on October 16.

The agenda of the plenary meeting includes the political situation in the country, appraisal of progress in implementing the decisions of the 9th PUWP Congress and the tasks of the party in the field of ideological education.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON KSS-KOR DISBANDMENT

PM131523 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 7 October 1981 carries on page 9, under the rubric "From the Foreign Press" and the headline "Self-Immolation of KSS-KOR? Rumors of This Are Greatly Exaggerated," a 600-word reprint of an article in Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU commenting sarcastically on the announced dissolution of the Social Self-Defense Committee -- Workers Defense Committee (KSS-KOR). The article notes that KSS-KOR "announced during the second round of the Solidarity congress that it had produced a strapping baby in the shape of Solidarity and was entrusting its legacy to it and that its own figures would continue their mission within the trade union association." Declaring that the "extreme rightist political wing" prevaled during the first round of the Solidarity congress, the article says that "very often its representatives spoke through the mouths of KSS-KOR leaders"; consequently, "KSS-KOR decided it no longer needed independence." However, the article remarks, "many Solidarity organizations in enterprises have disowned KSS-KOR, declaring that they refuse to have anything to do with it."

POLISH WAR VETERAN ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETING

LD132010 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct TASS -- Wlodzimierz Sokorski, chairman of the Main Board of the Polish Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy said that "the call by the Soviet veterans for joint actions in defence of peace has met with an enthusiastic response in our hearts. We, participants in the struggle against nazism, are unanimous that peace in the world should be defended jointly. Only then our counteraction to the dangerous intrigues of the imperialists will be effective."

Sokorski leads a Polish delegation at a conference of the Soviet war veterans. The conference, which is currently in session in Moscow, is being attended by delegations from 36 countries.

"To us Poles the meeting of war-time friends is even more joyful," Sokorski said. "More than once statements have been made from the rostrum of the conference on the historical sources of Soviet-Polish friendship which strengthened in the struggle against the common enemy. In the past war Poland lost nearly six million lives. It is only the assistance of our great friend -- the Soviet Union -- which saved the Polish people from total annihiliation. The Soviet Union paid a dear price for our freedom: more than 600 thousand soldiers-liberators were buried in our land."

"Every honest Pole," Sokorski said, "is grateful to the Soviet Union which is giving fraternal aid to our country at a time difficult for it. And let the enemies of socialist Poland, both internal and external, not hope that they will be able to break the bonds of Soviet-Polish friendship."

REPORTAGE ON AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV ROMANIAN VISIT

Visits Brasov

PM090831 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Oct 81 p 3

[Correspondent N. Yugov dispatch: "Warm Meetings on Romanian Soil"]

[Text] Brasov, 5 Oct -- The Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev is continuing its official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. On Sunday the delegation visited Romanian trade unions' preventive medical establishments and rest homes on the country's Black Sea coast.

Today the AUCCTU delegation arrived in the city of Brasov, Romania's second industrial center after Bucharest, accompanied by Cornel Onescu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions [UGSR] and candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee. Here the Soviet guests were warmly received by the workers and employees of the tractor-building plant. A meeting took place between the working people's representatives and the Soviet delegation in the enterprise's house of culture. The guests were welcomed on behalf of the collective by I. Vaduva, chairman of the plant trade union committee; General Director V. Necsoiu; and workers (M. Vachu) and (K. Chuchumash). Speaking of all-round cooperation between the peoples of Romania and the USSR, the speakers emphasized the tremendous role of the meetings between Comrades N. Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev.

AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev delivered a speech at the meeting. He conveyed warm fraternal greetings to the plant collective and to all working people of Socialist Romania from Soviet workers and employees, the kolkhoz peasantry, the creative intelligentsia and the trade unions of the USSR.

The meeting with the collective of your plant, one of the country's foremost enterprises, the speaker said, was a pleasant event for the members of our delegation. In your enterprise's shops, as everywhere we have been in Romania, we have seen beneficial changes in the life of Romanian working people. The source of these transformations is the Romanian people's selfless labor under the leadership of their Communist Party -- labor multiplied by the advantages of the socialist system of running the economy and by the mighty strength of fraternal cooperation within the framework of the socialist community. The 12th RCP Congress adopted decisions which open up still wider horizons. The UGSR, which today unites within its ranks more than 7 million working people, plays a significant role in building socialism in the country. The regular UGSR congress held in April was an important landmark on the path of further developing Romania's trade union movement.

Comrade Shibayev went on to emphasize the great significance of cooperation among the socialist countries' trade unions in building socialism and communism. Their constantly developing ties and strengthening cooperation help to further improve the activities of the fraternal countries' trade unions and to enhance their role in all spheres of life. The chief content of these ties and this cooperation is the mutual study of work experience and its use in line with the specific conditions of one's own country.

As regards Soviet-Romanian ties, the AUCCTU chairman went on to point out, we believe that they are developing successfully. Their effectiveness has increased in recent years, new, more profitable forms have begun to be utilized, and foremost production workers and the trade union aktiv are being involved increasingly widely in the ties.

The development of Soviet-Romanian trade union cooperation helps to strengthen friendship and fraternity between our countries' working people and peoples. This friendship, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, is a great historic achievement of the peoples of the Soviet Union and socialist Romania. The intention to expand and enhance the quality of mutual relations and to strengthen friendship between our countries was emphasized during the Soviet-Romanian summit meeting held in the Crimea in July.

Thousands of kilometers separate Brasov and our ancient city on the Volga -- Yaroslavl. Nevertheless, the working people of these sister cities always know all about each other's affairs. Many years of close and businesslike comradely cooperation link the collectives of Yaroslavl's Avtodizel association and Brasov's tractor-building association.

It is a profoundly symbolic fact that Yaroslavl and Brasov were recently sisters in space, too. The first women to go into space was the Yaroslavl textile worker Valentina Tereshkova, and this year the engineer Dumitru Prunariu, a native of Brasov, made a flight as a member of an international crew. This is further graphic evidence that there are no bounds to our friendship and that there is no task that we cannot resolve together. In this connection, I would like to say that communists working in trade unions have perceived as a guide for action Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's appeal which resounded at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Comrades, let us study more attentively and utilize more widely the experience of fraternal countries."

Our meetings and talks with the UGSR Central Council, the AUCCTU chairman went on to say, will be a further step on the path of strengthening our cooperation, and they have reaffirmed the unity of views on very important problems of the modern trade union and workers movement.

Then Comrade Shibayev told the representatives of the Romanian working class about the Soviet people's selfless labor and the Soviet trade unions' activities in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The working people and trade unions of the USSR and Romania and of the entire socialist community are engaged on work that is impressive in terms of its tasks and scale, the AUCCTU chairman went on to emphasize. We are well aware that to fulfill the plans outlined by our fraternal parties one very important condition is necessary -- lasting peace, the ending of the arms race, disarmament and the relaxation of international tension.

It is an open secret that imperialism is now gambling on disuniting the socialist countries and is attempting to shake socialist principles now in one of them, now in another. But we say firmly and definitely: The peoples of the socialist countries will allow no one to undermine their fraternity tempered in joint struggle and labor. The most reliable way to discourage enemies from adventures and aggression is to strengthen our unity and show constant concern for rallying all revolutionary forces, including in the international trade union movement.

In conclusion Comrade Shibayev pointed out that, approaching their 17th congress and preparing for the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana, Soviet trade unions declare that in close formation with the trade unions of other socialist countries they will continue to help in every possible way to achieve unity of action in the international trade union movement on a class basis in the name of democracy and social progress.

A.I. Shibayev presented the collective of the Romanian tractor plant with a gift from Soviet trade unions -- a sculpted representation of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Shibayev Cited on Poland

PM131529 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 3

[Correspondent N. Yugov Dispatch: "For Firm Peace and Social Progress"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 8 Oct -- The extraordinary 26th session of the WFTU Bureau was held in Bucharest on 8 October. The day before, meetings divided by continents were held which discussed specific questions related to the preparation for the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana. In their speeches, representatives of trade union centers from all continents pointed out the need to step up the struggle for peace and disarmament. Thus, at the meeting of representatives of Europe's trade union centers the speakers, prominent trade union movement leaders, stressed that there now exist realistic conditions for pooling the European trade unions' efforts for organizing decisive joint actions of an antiwar character, and primarily directed against the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles and neutron weapons on the continent.

A discussion on the questions on the agenda developed at the session. The speech by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev, head of the Soviet delegation, was greeted with great attention.

"Some 4 months remain," he said, "until the Havana congress. The decisive stage of preparations for it has practically begun. A particular question which we would like to discuss at the Bureau is the reflection in the basic document of the problems of the struggle for peace and against the arms race.

"It is well known that the Ninth World Trade Union Congress advanced antiwar activity as a primary task of trade unions. In the years since then the world situation has taken shape in such a way that the threat to peace and detente was intensified. Now, as never before, the whole world's working people need broad-scale, decisive actions compelling the imperial circles to take account of the masses' will and the peoples' striving for peace and against the arms race. The 10th World Trade Union Congress is called upon to formulate a principled trade union program for such actions for the eighties. This program's effectiveness and efficiency depends greatly on how soundly it is reflected in the congress documents. The thesis of the threat of war and trade unions' alarm at the fate of peace must be expressed loud and clear in the basic document. The U.S. administration's decision on the mass production of the neutron weapon and the further development of medium-range missiles in Western Europe presents a particular danger for mankind. In this context this December's world trade union conference on the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament could play a great role."

The head of the Soviet trade union delegation went on to draw the attention of the 26th WFTU Bureau session's participants to the danger of the situation in Poland's trade union movement. The development of events shows, he stressed, that the crisis in Poland continues to deepen. Subversive antisocialist forces are deliberately creating anarchy and chaos in Poland. They have now cast off all disguise and have embarked directly on the path of counterrevolution. Their main efforts are directed toward undermining the socialist system's foundations and seizing power with the aim of restoring capitalism in Poland. Evidence of this is provided by the Gdansk Solidarity congress among whose delegates, as is well known, workers formed an insignificant minority. Solidarity reactionary leaders have in fact turned this so-called trade union association into an opposition political organization opposing the constitutional system and the Polish people's national interests. Solidarity is pursuing actions aimed at disorganizing production, further worsening the situation in the country and reducing the people's living standard. The responsibility for all this is borne primarily by Solidarity's leaders and inspirers from among the representatives of organizations well-known for their anticommunist direction and closely linked with imperialist subversive centers.

The announcement of the so-called self-dissolution of one of these organizations, namely KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee -- Workers Defense Committee], cannot delude anyone. This is merely a maneuver, a regular subterfuge. KSS-KOR members, firmly entrenched in Solidarity, are not hiding the fact that they will continue to lead this organization toward total confrontation with people's power.

In the so-called "appeal" adopted at the Gdansk congress, Solidarity's ringleaders are speaking essentially about exporting anarchy and at imposing a policy aimed at undermining the social system in other socialist community countries. All this is nothing other than flagrant and provocative interference in sovereign states' internal affairs. It has been resolutely rejected by the working people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

We are convinced that the Polish working class' historical experience and sense of responsibility will prevail over reaction and that, standing on class position, Poland's branch trade unions and their coordinating committee and all who value the cause of socialism will be able to find the strength within themselves to repulse the opponents of social tranquillity. Soviet trade unions, true to their internationalist duty, consider that the defense of genuine trade unions in Poland is our common and vital cause.

In conclusion and on the Soviet delegation's behalf, A.I. Shibayev expressed the hope that in the time left before the congress, the WFTU Secretariat and all the organizations belonging to it will make more effective efforts to ensure that the congress becomes an important new stage in the world trade union movement's history and gives a powerful impetus to working people's choesion in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. Soviet trade unions will do everything so that the 10th congress justifies the hopes of millions of working people.

ROMANIAN DECREE ON FOOD SPECULATION NOTED

LD131949 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The Romanian newspapers have published a decree of the republic's State Council of measures for the prevention and suppression of activities which cause damage to normal supplies to the population.

The document provides for a penalty of up to 5 years for speculation in food products, as well as for acquiring state and cooperative trading foodstuffs, with the purpose of building up stocks exceeding a family's monthly requirements. This penalty applies in the same way to persons purchasing bread and other starchy foods for cattle feed.

Imprisonment is envisaged for the spoiling of agricultural produce which is public property, as well as for pilfering it. Infringement by trade employees of the established procedures for selling foodstuffs is also liable to punishment.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET GDR LEADERS ON JUBILEE

PM131149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Congratulatory telegram sent by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov to GDR leaders Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the formation of the GDR]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the formation of the GDR we send you and the Central Committee of the SED, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR and the people of the GDR hearty congratulations and best wishes from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the whole Soviet people.

From its inception, the GDR has shown itself to be a state whose policy has been founded on its solicitude for the good of the working man and on safeguarding peace. Today the GDR still remains loyal to these lofty principles. Through its persistent work to build a new society and its active struggle against the threat of a new war, the people of the GDR, under the leadership of their militant vanguard, the SED, are making a worthy contribution to social progress and the consolidation of universal peace.

The establishment and development of socialism on German soil took place and takes place in complex conditions, in a situation of continual intrigues and pressure from international imperialism. But the working people of the GDR, relying on the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, come through these tests honorably and make impressive achievements on all fronts of socialist creation, including the sphere of material and spiritual culture. These successes by the GDR, which has brought it among the most developed countries of the world are convincing proof of the creative strength of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Along with other member-states in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and CEMA, the GDR makes tireless efforts to consolidate further the might and unity of the socialist community, to coordinate its activity in the field of politics, economics and defense.

All this takes on a special significance in the present complicated international situation. Soviet communists and all Soviet people feel deep satisfaction because friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR becomes closer and more varied year by year. Built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, on a correct combination of national and international interests, relations between our countries have become a great factor for peace and international security.

We are certain that the militant union of our parties and states will continue to develop and strengthen for the good of the peoples of the USSR and GDR for the victory of the great cause of peace and communism. In celebrating the GDR's national festival along with you, dear comrades, we wish the working people of the republic new great achievements in building a developed socialist society and in successfully implementing the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress.

May the GDR live and prosper. May the indestructible fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR be everlasting!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev N. Tikhonov

Ustinov Greets GDR's Hoffmann

PM130855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army Gen H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I cordially congratulate you and all servicemen of the National People's Army on the 32d anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, are wholeheartedly cheered by the achievements of the GDR's working people and servicemen, who with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have scored great successes in socialist building and in strengthening their motherland's defense capability.

On the day of the portentous festival I wish GDR servicemen new successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress.

May the friendship and combat cooperation of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the GDR and of all the armies of the Warsaw Pact states strengthen!

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

USTINOV SENDS ARMY DAY MESSAGE TO CSSR'S DZUR

PM090839 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade M. Dzur, CSSR national defense minister.

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own account I heartily congratulate you and all Czechoslovak servicemen on the 37th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The personnel of the Czechoslovak People's Army are celebrating their holiday in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm on the part of the peoples of Czechoslovakia in fulfilling the plans outlined by the 16th CPCZ Congress for the further building of a developed socialist society in your country. Soviet servicemen feel deep satisfaction that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of our countries are strengthening and developing from day to day.

On this portentous day I wish you, Comrade Minister, and the servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army further successes in the cause of strengthening the defense might of your motherland and the whole socialist community.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

DEMICHEV RECEIVES HUNGARY'S GYORGY ACZEL

LD131348 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1730 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, today received Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Cultural Cooperation Committee's Hungarian Section, who is in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

At their meeting, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they discussed questions connected with the further deepening and development of Hungarian-Soviet cultural and artistic cooperation. Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador in Moscow was also present at the meeting.

SOVIET-FRG COLLOQUIUM ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD122206 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Kiev, 12 Oct (TASS) -- "The Moscow treaty set the beginning to the new epoch in relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany. It has become a decisive precondition for the lessening of confrontation in Europe and for consolidation of European peace," said chairman of the group of the Free Democratic Party in the Bundestag, Deputy Chairman of the Free Democratic Party Wolfgang Mischnick. He delivered a report "The State and Prospects of the Development of Soviet-West German Relations" at the colloquium that opened today in the capital of the Ukraine. The colloquium was organized by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the USSR-FRG Friendship Society, the Federation of the FRG-USSR Societies, and the Ukranian Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Taking part in the Soviet-West German colloquium that has already become a tradition are statesmen and public leaders, parliamentarians, scientists, specialists in foreign trade and scientific and technological cooperation, workers in culture, writers and journalists of the two countries.

Wolfgang Mischnick pointed out that there had been much improvement in the sphere of political, economic, technological and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the FRG since the conclusion of the treaty. But much still remains to be done so that people should get to know each other better and understand each other better. "We cannot and should not sit idle, reminiscing about the road traversed," he stated. "We must exert efforts aimed at the future. We must strive to overcome the existing obstacles on the basis of concord, must strive for the solution of existing problems on the reciprocal basis of common interests."

"We understand the Soviet Union's striving to live in security and strive for this, too," said the chairman of the group of the Free Democratic Party. "We have a very serious attitude to the USSR's proposal on matters of arms limitation and we shall be considering them conscientiously."

Wolfgang Mischnick described as a "dynamic factor" a continuous dialogue on a high and the summit political level between the USSR and the FRG. "We expect from the coming visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to Bonn the consolidation of our bilateral relations and the positive effect on the East-West relations as a whole."

The vice president of the USSR-FRG society, former Ambassador of the Soviet Union in the FRG Valentin Falin noted in his report that the coming meeting in Bonn attracts special attention not only because of the significance that the Soviet-West German relations have for European and world affairs. "The question must be posed in a broader perspective -- to what extent the course taken by our countries with the conclusion of the Moscow treaty has justified itself, to what extent the policy of detente as a whole has proved useful. On behalf of the USSR we say precisely what we were saying at the beginning of the complex process of restructuring of the situation in central Europe on the principles of goodneighborliness -- that there is no and neither can there be a reasonable alternative to cooperation, concord, partnership. Peace as the lodestar of the policy is the essence of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for there really is nothing of greater importance now than peace, which has become the condition of the preservation of life on earth."

The participants in the Kiev meeting will discuss a wide range of topical international problems and matters of bilateral relations, as well as ties between public organization of the USSR and the FRG.

DPA Report

LD122240 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 12 Oct 81

["Colloquium Part 2" -- DPA heading; no Part 1 received, no dateline received]

[Text] According to Wolfgang Mischnick, the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan has considerably damaged mutual relations. He called attention to the fact that the Federal Republic, like the majority of UN members insists on the withdrawal of foreign troops. Valentin Falin, who made no comment on Poland, replied at this point that such appeals should be addressed to the United States and Pakistan, which are interfering in Afghanistan.

Mischnick expressed his concern at the "extent of constant additional arming in the Warsaw Pact." He spoke in favor of mutually limiting medium-range missiles to as low a level as possible. He expressly included the so-called zero option as a possibility and described it as the "ideal goal". He made it clear in this respect that as far as he is concerned it means that both sides renounce nuclear missiles. The important thing is clarity and the verifiability of both sides' weapons potential. He would welcome it if the Soviet Union would submit its own numbers as declared to SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] Chairman Willy Brandt in July and the British Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, in September.

Falin criticized the United States for striving for military superiority. This in itself is destabilizing East-West relations and the world situation. At the same time, Falin described the concept of limited nuclear war as "political illiteracy" and mentioned the Pentagon in this respect.

With regard to the peace demonstration in Bonn last Saturday, Mischnick said this was in protest against weapons both in the East and in the West. At the same time, the FDP [Free Democratic Party] politician criticized "attempts to exert influence, for example on peace movements in my country."

Despite the frank talk, participants at the colloqium in Kiev said the atmosphere of discussion was pleasant and that attempts were being made to give prominence to interests held in common. Also present at this conference organized by the umbrella organization of Soviet friendship societies, which will last until Wednesday, is SPD Bundestag Deputy Hans-Juergen Junghans.

FRG TRADE UNION OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD111812 Hamburg DPA in German 1814 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct (DPA) -- The chairman of the German Trade Union Federation [DGB] Heinz O. Vetter arrived in Moscow this evening for a 2-day visit. Vetter was received at the airport by the chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, Aleksey Shibayev. Well-informed sources believe this working visit is for the purpose of discussing contacts between the two organizations. Shibayev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the FRG in 1979.

Received by Brezhnev

LD131118 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin Heinz-Oskar Vetter, the chairman of the German Trade Union Federation (Deutscher Gewerkschaftbund, FRG), who is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, and had a talk with him.

They held an exchange of views concerning the development of relations between the USSR and the FRG and some problems of the present-day international situation, affecting the interests and living standards of the working people of the countries of Europe.

Both sides expressed their belief that there were good prospects for the further development of fruitful mutually-advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economy, science, culture and other spheres, which accorded with the interests of the peoples of both countries and would have positive significance for a general improvement in the political climate in Europe.

The important role was also emphasised, which public organizations, representing the interests of the working people, are called upon to play in the struggle for curbing the dangerous arms race, for safeguarding the stable peace in Europe and peaceful cooperation of all European countries.

The talk was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 13 October carries a report on the above meeting between Brezhnev and Vetter. The radio report is identical to the TASS version but adds the following passage:

["Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Kristofferson, head of the Foreign Department of the German Trade Union Federation, also took part in the talks."]

DPA Report

LD131542 Hamburg DPA in German 1424 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (DPA) -- In a talk today with Heinz Oskar Vetter, chairman of the German Trade Union Federation, DGB, Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev said that in Moscow's view the situation which would arise by a deployment of new U.S. medium-range weapons in Western Europe would be "very serious." Vetter said that he had argued that the object of the impending negotiations on an arms limitation could not be solely to keep U.S. medium-range weapons out of Europe. After the talk in the Kremlin, which lasted for more than 1 hour, Vetter had the impression that although Moscow repudiated the NATO dual decision, it was understood that negotiations with tangible results were essential for Europe.

Vetter, who today ended a 2-day visit to Moscow at the invitation of Soviet trade unions, told the press that Brezhnev's visit to Bonn at the end of November will be "one of the highlights of Germany's foreign policy." Both sides have an interest in stable relations. But there will surely be serious talks because the Federal Republic feels tied to NATO and does not wish to be ground down between the blocs.

Vetter told Brezhnev that the DGB is interested in extending economic relations with the Soviet Union, not least because that would safeguard jobs. The DGB concurs with the federal government that one should not allow external interference in the development of economic relations. He was alluding to U.S. opposition.

Today's Kremlin meeting was attended by Vetter's aides; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and Central Committee secretary for international relations; and Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. TASS reported that both sides spoke of good prospects for German-Soviet relations in the talks, which passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. The development of these relations will be of positive importance for improving the political climate in Europe. The role which social organizations should play in the struggle for arms limitation was emphasized.

Vetter's talks with trade union chief Shibayev yesterday also touched on Poland. Vetter told the press that the Soviet Union should be "patient with Poland." All sides should refrain from interference. The DGB sides with Solidarity but prefers to "help quietly." Vetter criticized the appeal by Solidarity to workers in other East European countries. The Poles, he said, have every reason "to do their work at home."

Vetter discussed with Shibayev the confidence of european trade unions to be held in Geneva next month under the auspices of the International Labor Organization. The two men agreed to continue the exchange of delegations and experts. The DGB intends to have more discussions with the Soviet trade unions on economic relations between their countries similar to its discussions with other trade unions in East Europe.

Vetter Talks to Journalists

LD132208 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct, TASS -- "The Confederation of German Trade Unions (DGB) supports economic relations between the FRG and the USSR and wishes that they be further broadened," said DGB Chairman Heinz-Oskar Vetter, addressing Soviet and West German journalists in Moscow today. "In common with the federal government, the DGB considers that no interference from the outside should be permitted into these relations," Vetter pointed out. In his words, the economic ties with the USSR help the trade unions work for the preservation of jobs in the FRG.

The DGB chairman declared that his confederation is planning to hold meetings with specialists of Soviet organizations to contribute to a further improvement and intensification of economic relations between the two countries.

Speaking on the meeting today with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidum of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Vetter expressed gratitude for the opportunity to meet with the Soviet leader once again. "The visit of general secretary of the CPSU central Committee to the FRG," Vetter said, "will indisputably become one of the high points in the FRG's foreign policy."

Touching upon the NATO's so-called double decision, he said that in the opinion of West German trade unions, "the main emphasis in this issue shall be laid on the holding of speedy and unimpeded talks."

Vetter positively evaluated the relations between the trade unions of the FRG and the USSR and said, in particular, that the Confederation of German Trade Unions will soon host a delegation of the Soviet trade union press and a Soviet youth delegation.

Vetter leads a DGB delegation which is currently on a three-day working visit in Moscow at the invitation of AUCCTU. The West German guests will leave for home tonight.

FRG OFFICIALS VIEW ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM091245 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 3

[O. Nikiforov interview with Otto Wolf von Amerongen, head of the FRG Association of Chambers of Trade and Industry, and Otto Lambsdorff, FRG federal minister of economics, under the rubric "Business Ties": "New Potential for Cooperation"; first two paragraphs constitute introduction]

[Text] The 10th session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Moscow and Novosibirsk has ended.

Prominent representative of FRG business circles, Otto Wolf von Amerongen, permanent member of the commission and head of the FRG Association of Chambers of Trade and Industry, and Otto Lambsdorff, FRG federal minister of economics, tell the readers of our newspaper about the commission's work and the prospects for Soviet-West German economic relations.

[Question] It is nearly 10 years since the creation of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. You, Mr von Amerongen, have been a permanent member of the commission since its activity commenced. How has the commission promoted the development of Soviet-West German trade and economic ties?

[Von Amerongen] Before our commission was set up, the opinion was widespread that business ties can develop of their own accord. That it a mistaken idea, and the commission's activity over many years has proved the usefulness and necessity of creating such a joint organ.

Here are two concrete examples. Without the tremendous preparatory work done by the commission, it would hardly have been possible to implement in practice projects on such a vast scale as the well-known "pipes -- credit -- gas" agreement in the early seventies and the agreement on cooperationin the construction of an electrometallurgical combine in the USSR based on the Kursk iron ore deposit for production of 5 million tons of pellets by the method of direct reduction of iron, and about 2.7 million tons of high-quality sheet and bar metal annually.

The commission seeks out new opportunities in choosing sectors, projects and forms of cooperation, taking a long-term view of them, as I have already noted, and makes appropriate proposals to its governments.

[Question] Mr Lambsdorff, what can you tell us about the results of this session?

[Lambsdorff] This conference was suffused with a constructive spirit. We discussed many new possibilities for cooperation, above all in the power industry sphere. We spoke of possibilities for cooperation in machinebuilding and the chemical industry, and also in relation to cooperation in modernizing Soviet industrial enterprises. An important topic at the talks was the problem of research in the sphere of energy-saving. From our viewpoint this is an interesting field for future cooperation. We are very pleased with the session's results. New steps have been taken in the sphere of long-term cooperation. I have the power industry in mind.

[Question] In this sense the trip to Siberia was evidently interesting?

Lambsdorff: Not only interesting, but useful. Great significance is attached to the fact of personal acquaintance with that vast region, its boundless expanses and equally unlimited potential. Figures, articles and statistics are one thing; it is another thing to see it all for yourself, with your own eyes.

Von Amerongen: I visited Novosibirsk 10 years ago and can compare the past with the present. The progress is obvious. In my view, great, useful work is being done by the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department. Its work is of direct interest for the commission since it transforms theory into tangible economic realities. Siberia is the future of our cooperation not only in my generation, but for future generations.

[Question] In this connection, Mr Lambsdorff, I would like to hear the West German side's view on the idea that the FRG is allegedly becoming "dependent" on the Soviet Union, as certain Western press organs assert.

[Lambsdorff] We do not think any dependence is emerging, dependence in the sense that the FRG could become the target of political pressure from the USSR. The Soviet Union has always been a partner which fulfills its commitments, and we have no doubt that this will continue to be the case.

However, it must be admitted that in the long term economic problems can only be resolved well when the political conditions exist. We hope that the forthcoming visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will promote political detente.

[Question] America's BUSINESS WEEK magazine recently mentioned the Reagan administration's plans for beginning "economic warfare" against the USSR. In this connection some Western politicans are demanding a ban on deliveries of modern technology to the Soviet Union. What, Mr Von Amerongen, is the position of FRG business circles on these plans?

[Von Amerongen] The USSR and the other socialist countries are active participants in world trade, and since world trade cannot be broken up into units, it is impossible to agree with the concept of a "war" with your trade partners. The best example is provided by the Americans themselves, who were forced to lift their "grain embargo" against the USSR.

ESTONIAN PARTY SECRETARY HEADS DELEGATION TO OSLO

LD101359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Oslo today at the invitation of the Norwegian Communist Party Central Committee. Karl Vayno, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee (head of the delegation), and Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, are in the delegation

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 October, page 4, publishes the above report and adds:

["On the same day the delegation arrived in Oslo. It was met at the airport by M.G. Knudsen, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party. Among the welcoming party was Yu. A. Kirichenko, USSR ambassador to Norway."]

MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS FINNISH UNITS

PM131411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] A delegation from the USSR Defense Ministry's Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions headed by Maj Gen Arty A.I. Lebedev was in Finland in early October.

The Soviet delegation visited a number of military educational establishments and military units of the Finnish Defense Forces and saw the sights of Helsinki and Lahti. The delegation was received by Gen L. Sutela, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces.

SOVIET-FINNISH TRADE, ECONOMIC TIES REVIEWED

PM131017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A Finnish delegation headed by A. Karjalainen, chairman of the Bank of Finland and of the Finnish half of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission for Economic Cooperation, was in the Soviet Union 7-8 October in connection with functions marking the USSR Gosbank's 60th anniversary.

In connection with the commission's upcoming 25th session, talks were held between N.S. Patolichev, chairman of the Soviet half of the commission and USSR minister of foreign trade, and A. Karjalainen on the main issues involved in trade and economic cooperation. It was pointed out that during the period in which the commission has been operating, Soviet-Finnish trade has increased more than eightfold.

In 1981 -- the first year of the 1981-85 trade agreement -- trade will reach a record level of R5 billion.

Commending the work done to implement these documents, which are fundamental to the development of Soviet-Finnish economic ties, the two sides exchanged views on possible further steps in this sphere and expressed a willingness to examine, at the commission's 25th session, further measures to ensure the practical implementation of current interstate accords in the sphere of trade, economic and industrial ties and to deepen those ties and make them more effective.

SWEDISH AGRICULTURE MINISTER VISITS UZBEKISTAN

PM090947 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] A Swedish delegation headed by Swedish Agriculture Minister Anders Dahlgren is familiarizing itself with the life of Uzbekistan. The guests have seen Tashkent's sights and visited the R.R. Sherder Fruit-Growing, Viticulture and Winemaking Science and Production Association. On 23 September the delegation was received at the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Agriculture.

SUDANESE LEADER PLANS AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYA

LD132158 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 13 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy]

[Text] New York, 13 Oct, TASS -- Speaking with a group of Western journalists in Cairo, President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan disclosed plans of aggressive actions against Libya.

President Numayri, a correspondent of the newspaper Boston GLOBE reported, said that he is planning to "wage a war" inside Libya through subversive activity and destabilisation. Numayri, the newspaper Washington POST points out, said that he is training agents and planning to send them into Libya for subversive activity against the Al-Qadhdhafi government.

The Boston GLOBE specifies, that according to the Sudanese president, 100 thousand Sudanese working in Libya "can be trained for undermining the Al-Qadhdhafi government."

With Numaryri's blessing a so-called "Libyan Liberation Front" is being formed on Sudan's territory for the overthrow of the Libyan Government.

The Sudanese president clearly hopes for all-round support by the United States for his aggressive plans, which he hypocritically described as "active defence". It is for this "defence" that he requested from Washington new military equipment, including interceptor fighter aircraft "F-5". The supplies may also include "F-16" fighter planes, the New York TIMES points out.

The U.S. delegation in Khartoum, the Washington POST stresses, is holding talks with Sudanese officials to establish priorities in Numayri's military needs. The assistance will be "considerable and swift", a correspondent of the WALL STREET JOURNAL was told by an official of the U.S. State Department.

The U.S. Congress has already appropriated 30 million dollars to arm the Numayri regime, but the Reagan administration is planning to request this year another 110 million dollars with this aim, the New York TIMES points out. Apart from it, the USA will give Sudan 115 million dollars in "financial and other" aid.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF AS-SADAT DEATH

PM141031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov "Political Observer's Notes": "Regarding Events in Cairo"]

[Text] The attack on President as-Sadat and his disappearance from the political scene have prompted perfectly understandable emotional shock, and also a heap of suppositions and conjectures about how the Near East solitaire will now turn out. What is striking is the difference between the reactions from the Arab capitals and from the Western capitals and Washington.

What is overtly or covertly present in the Arab reactions, for all their heterogeneity, is the idea that the unexpected bloody end of the Egyptian president embodies an internal logic -- [he died] because of the challenge he presented to the idea of Arab unity with his policy of separate deals with Israel. Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan said of what happened: "The event offers a historic lesson." Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, who represents what is by no means a radical Arab government, emphasized that As-Sadat's fate proves that "any separate solution of the Near East problem is doomed to fail."

In the view of the Palestinians, who are continuing the struggle against Israeli occupation, the Egyptian president was a traitor who had gone over to the enemy side, and they have reacted to his death accordingly.

The reaction from the West reaffirms a truth that had been self-evident in the final years of Anwar as-Sadat's life: He was nearer and dearer to Western and especially Washington politicians than he was to those whom he called his Arab brothers. People in the West are grieving and wondering: What will happen now?

Tel Aviv was immediately struck by doubts: Is it worth it for Israel to fulfill the section of the "peace treaty" with Egypt whereby the occupied lands in the Sinai are to be entirely returned to Cairo by April 1982? Begin may well hold on for a while to the territories that have not been returned, as a means of pressuring Cairo.

But it is people across the Atlantic who are showing most anxiety, and understandably so: American Near East policy was probably too strongly tied to the personality of the murdered president and to the services he had rendered to the United States, especially in the last 4 years -- since his trip to Jerusalem in November 1977 and the emergence of the direct American-Israeli-Egyptian alliance called the Camp David process. As you read the American reactions you get a vivid impression of the shock and confusion in Washington. One of the main pillars has been knocked out from beneath the American Near East structures, and how many pillars are there in all? Is Israel alone left? At any rate the attempts to obtain a pillar in the shape of Saudi Arabia cannot be regarded as entirely successful when you consider the current confrontation between the White House and Capital Hill over the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

In terms of the possible political damage to America, the loss of As-Sadat is being ranked with the loss of the shah or Iran, though you should not get carried away in the process and disregard one substantial difference: In Iran a broad revolution swept away the shah's entire power structure, while in Egypt people picked by the former president remain in power.

One way or the other, even at a distance you can sense how dismayed Washington was at the sight of the structures of U.S. Near East strategy hanging in the balance. In order somehow to reinforce them on the tactical plane the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in the Near East region, including, it is reported, units of the Rapid Deployment Force (incidentally, a symbolic touch -- if we are to believe UPI, Maj Gen Robert Kingston, these forces' commander, was on the rostrum at the moment of As-Sadat's assassination), were put on combat alert. In addition, an unprecedentedly representative U.S. delegation -- in addition to Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger it includes three former U.S. presidents, Nixon, Ford and Carter, and the leaders of both parties in Congress -- has been sent to As-Sadat's funeral, scheduled for Saturday. It is not hard to guess that they all want to make sure on the spot that Cairo's pro-U.S. course will be maintained and, moreover, to bring appropriate pressure to bear -- to ensure that it is maintained.

Speculation is focused on Husni Mubarak, the deceased's heir apparent. Some U.S. observers like Kissinger are rather inclined to a pessimistic view, calling As-Sadat "an irreplaceable man in the diplomatic process in the Near East." Others have taken comfort in assertions of Egypt's loyalty to its former course. But As-Sadat's story has shown both how unsettled the situation in Egypt is and the determination possessed by the forces of resistance masked by the deceptive unanimity of official referendums.

Reflecting feelings in Washington, ABC television's diplomatic correspondent (Dansmor) says: "Despite all the assurances that Egypt will continue the former president's course, political observers are worried by the question of whether the new Egyptian leadership will be able to resist the external and internal pressure As-Sadat experienced... . At least a few months will be needed to answer this question."

But there are questions which were answered even before this Tuesday's incident at the military parade in Cairo. Washington is concerned for the further fate of Camp David, forgetting that politically Camp David had become bankrupt long before the death of its sole Arab participant. Camp David was the path to the consolidation of U.S. positions in the Near East and the encouragement of Israeli expansion -- at the expense of the Arab states. Under the separate settlement Cairo managed to acquire some concessions for itself, but at what price is Sinai being returned to it? At the price of continuing Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights, at the price of the retention in Israeli hands of the West Bank of the River Jordan where Israeli settlements are constantly growing and growing, at the price of provocative flouting of the lawful rights of the Palestinian people (and these rights are recognized not only by the Arabs but by the whole world).

The Arabs have refused to pay this price -- that is the history of Camp David. The late president was isolated and politically doomed -- and, it transpired, not only politically. "As-Sadat's death serves as a reminder that relations between states should not depend on relations between individuals," U.S. observer James Reston writes.

Let us add that relations between states should be based on consideration of each other's legitimate interests. It was this that the Americans and the other two participants in the separate "peace process" tried to scorn. And they were therefore building on sand. And that is why so much is now being written in the West about the "fragile balance" in the Near East. Only an all-embracing peace settlement taking into account the interests of all sides and all states of this explosive region can be a lasting one.

PRAVDA REPORTS MUBARAK VIEWS, ASYUT UNREST

PM131415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada report under general heading "Around Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct -- It has been announced here that H. Mubarak, candidate for the Egyptian presidency, yesterday received an invitation from President R. Reagan to pay an official visit to the United States. The visit is planned for next January. On the same day H. Mubarak had meetings with U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin, who were here for A. as-Sadat's funeral.

The press here is publishing a series of statements by H. Mubarak on the prospects for Egypt's foreign policy course. What they amount to is that he intends to implement the same line as the former president. In an interview for America's CBS television and the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV, Mubarak stressed that Egypt will observe the Camp David agreement and continue the "normalization" of relations with Israel. In a talk with an AFP correspondent he said that the United States will continue to have "military privileges" on Egyptian territory.

Details of the bloody events which broke out in the city of Asyut on Thursday have become known. About 100 men armed with submachineguns and grenades stormed key sites in the city. Special security forces units and crack army subunits were called in to suppress the revolt. In the course of fierce clashes, which lasted 24 hours, 45 people were killed. According to reports from official sources, the attackers belong to the Muslim Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir].

An Egyptian Defense Ministry statement issued here hints at the involvement of that organization in the killing of As-Sadat. It names the leader of the assassins as Khalid al-Islambuli, a lieutenant in the Egyptian Army. His brother, a member of the Muslim Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir], was arrested a month ago. According to the statement, Al-Islambuli enlisted the help of three civilians, equipped them with weapons and uniforms and ensured their participation in the military parade.

ARAB MEDIA NOTE U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON EGYPT

LD132052 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Commentary by Rafael Arutyunov on the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] On the occasion of the referendum in Egypt, many newspapers and news agencies inside and outside the Arab world are drawing attention to the situation in which the new president will assume office. They say that the United States has waged a campaign of political and military pressure on Egypt and its people even before the swearing in of the fourth Egyptian president. The Reagan administration is carrying out the greatest massing in history of its naval forces along the Egyptian coast.

The American military junta intends to carry out maneuvers in Egypt next month. NEWSWEEK reported that the United States decided to send Rapid Deployment Force units set up for interference. All these military measures which contradict the basic principles of international law are aimed, says the Jordanian paper Ar-Ray', [words indistinct] and preventing it [words indistinct] and granting the Egyptian people the right to self-determination. In those circumstances Arab media show great interest in the Soviet Government's statement condemning strongly U.S. attempts at interference in the internal affairs of Egypt [words indistinct].

The Beirut magazine AL-HURIYYAH said the Soviet Union strongly supported once again the just cause of the Arabs. Lebanon's ASH-SHAB' said [words indistinct] the United States and its allies in the Middle East and will make the Arabs feel stronger and more determined to continue the struggle for their legitimate national rights, independence and sovereignty.

PRAVDA DECRIES MURDER OF PLO'S ABU SHARAR

PM131423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Beirut, 10 Oct, TASS -- A press conference convened by the leadership of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national patriotic forces has been held in the Lebanese capital. It announced the shameful murder in Rome of M. Abu Sharar, a member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Fatah organization, who was known as a staunch and courageous fighter for the cause of the Arab people of Palestine. A statement distributed by the Palestine resistance movement points out that he was the victim of an act of terrorism, for whose perpetration the U.S. and Israeli espionage departments are entirely to blame. The murder of M. Abu Sharar, the document emphasizes, is part of a criminal plan providing for the physical annihilation of the PLO leaders. The practical implementation of this plot organized by U.S. ruling circles and Zionist ringleaders has been undertaken by CIA and Israeli Mossad intelligence agents.

M. Ibrahim, general secretary of the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces Central Political Council, who spoke at the press conference, noted that with the murder of M. Abu Sharar the U.S. and Israeli special services extended the list of vile crimes they have committed against the Arab and international national liberation movements.

MESSAGES EXCHANGED ON ANNIVERSARY OF SYRIAN PACT

Brezhnev Cable

PM121413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and myself I cordially congratulate you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and the leadership and the people of friendly Syria on the first anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The conclusion of the treaty marked the raising of the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries and peoples to a new, higher level. The treaty was an important contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace, detente and international security. It was an effective factor for consolidating the positions of the Arab world's patriotic forces opposing the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism and the policy of separate deals and capitulation and advocating the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

I express confidence that Soviet-Syrian relations, strengthened by the friendship and cooperation treaty, will continue to develop successfully for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Al-Asad Cable

PM121403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Dear friend!

On the first anniversary of signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR, I am very glad on behalf of the Syrian people, the Ba'th Party leadership and myself to send the sincerest greetings to you, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Union's people.

This treaty, which we signed in Moscow on 8 October 1980 and whose ratification documents were exchanged in Damascus on 2 December 1980, is the result of the historical development of relations between our countries. Many years of experience have confirmed that this development fully accords with our peoples' aspirations and interests and promotes the success of our joint struggle and also of the struggle of the forces of socialism and progress throughout the world against aggression, exploitation and attempts to establish imperialist supremacy, and for peace, justice and security throughout the world.

For us in Syria, the signing and ratification of the treaty constituted a patriotic decision based on a clear understanding of the process of the struggle taking place in our region and throughout the world. We saw this decision as a factor of support for the just struggle being waged by Syria and the entire Arab nation against imperialism's intrigues and Israeli aggression and for the struggle of the forces of liberation and progress in the Third World and as a factor for consolidating the Nonaligned Movement's progressive content.

Proceeding from this, I described the treaty on the day of its signing as a historic milestone in relations between our countries and a basis for more and more new boosts to cooperation between the two countries -- a cooperation which has already acquired diverse forms and is to become even more dynamic, profound and comprehensive.

Dear friend, I fully agree with your words on that day that the friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria, strengthening from year to year, symbolizes the unification of the two greatest present-day forces -- socialism and national liberation -- and their collaboration in the struggle for world peace and social progress.

The significance of the treaty between Syria and the Soviet Union as a basis for resolute opposition to the policy of aggression being conducted by imperialism and its accomplices and for further struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all its forms and manifestations, including Zionism, and for strengthening our countries' cooperation in the cause of achieving a just and lasting peace in the Near East, has become clearer and more obvious in the light of the events of the year which has elapsed since the signing of the treaty.

These events have exposed the stubborn intention of imperialism and Zionism to continue to pursue a policy of plots and aggression in our region and the international arena. Evidence of this is provided by the continuing aggressive acts by Israel and the United States against the Arab peoples' masses in Lebanon and throughout this region, by Israel's threats to commit aggression against our country and by the foriegn policy course of the United States, which is whipping up tension, intensifying the arms race and trying to erect an obstacle in the way of detente.

The "strategic cooperation" agreement between the United States and Israel is the natural outcome of the increasing aggressiveness of U.S. and Israeli policy and the practical embodiment of their course toward hegemony and toward pressuring the liberation and progressive movement in this region and throughout the world.

Under the present conditions being experienced by our region and the whole world, we are confident that our countries' relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation, clearly expressed in the treaty between Syria and the Soviet Union, will play their role in the success of our struggle against the conspiratorial and aggressive forces and will effectively further the attainment of the noble goals toward which we were striving with the signing of the treaty.

We enter the second year of operation of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR with even greater confidence in the victory of the socialist and progressive forces and in the defeat of the aggressive forces.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic

SOVIET-SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN UZBEK SSR

GF091323 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Jubilant rallies were held in Uzbek schools teaching Arabic to mark the first anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation agreement. The agreement provides for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Syria.

The Uzbek SSR contributes (?significantly) toward the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Syria. Uzbek experts have been taking an active part in Syria's land reclamation and irrigation projects. Uzbek experts have also been (?training) Syrians to use agricultural machinery manufactured by Uzbek factories. They are also helping Syria to set up training centers and build industrial factories.

REASONS BEHIND BUSH VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

PY131537 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 9 Oct 81

[From the "Latin American Events" feature by Viktor Deruga]

[Text] Good evening, we will start today's program with the following cable: Washington, next Friday U.S. Vice President George Bush will travel to the Dominican Republic which will be the first leg of his tour through Latin America which also will include Colombia and Brazil.

It was revealed that the purpose of the U.S. vice president's trip is to explain U.S. foreign policy in the afroementioned countries and to promote better relations on the continent.

This is the second trip high-ranking U.S. authorities have made to Latin America in the course of 1 week. At the beginning of the week Samuel Dickenson, director of the Inter-American Defense Board, visited Central America, also with the purpose of explaining his government's foreign policy and to promote [words indistinct] better relations.

During a speech in Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, Samuel Dickenson clearly stated what Washington's policy regarding Latin America consisted of. This policy continues to be one of open hostility toward (?independent) governments, threats and blackmail against those which intend to become independent of its international position and support for the more reactionary regimes such as that of El Salvador.

Washington is willing to promote better relations only with those countries which support U.S. aggressive policies and with those which share its ideas about what U.S.-Latin American relations should be.

What kind of weapons is the U.S. administration planning to use when its direct or camouflaged intervention meets resistance? Unfortunately, unfortunately for the United States, it will meet with opposition despite its pressure and this is the reason why visits of persuasive high-ranking U.S. officials throughout Latin America are being made more often.

These visits are not well received by the Latin American people as can be seen by this report from Santo Domingo: When the coming arrival of U.S. Vice President Bush was announced, thousands of university students in the capital went out into the streets to protest the visit. The student protest was supported by several union and social organizations of the Dominican Republic.

We believe that the people of the Dominican Republic have enough reasons to protest the visit of George Bush because they know by their own experience that behind the new Washington policies for Latin America -- and they know it well -- Washington will implement, with bullets and blood, a policy satisfying its interests as happened in Santo Domingo in 1975.

Bush in Dominican Republic

LD132330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush is touring a number of Latin American countries. He has made his first stop in the Dominican Republic. Our Caribbean correspondent Vyacheslav Lavrentiyev reports:

[Begin recording] Whatever preparations the authorities of the Dominican Republic made for this visit, whatever preventive measures they took, there was no avoiding the mass anti-American demonstration.

The residents of the capital of the Dominican Republic greeted their American guest with cries of "get out of Santo Domingo," and "no to politics from a position of strength." Reinforced police detachments tried to keep order on the route taken by the vice president. Over 20 demonstrators were arrested.

[word indistinct] of the highranking White House representative's visit to Latin America was made necessary by the recent sudden drop in [word indistinct] of U.S. prestige.

The policy of shameless interference by Washington in the affairs of Latin American countries has met with a resolute condemnation from their peoples. As observers have noted, Bush is hardly likely to succeed in changing the unfavourable views of the Latin Americans about their powerful neighbor to the north. There are too many fundamental and profound differences of opinion between the United States and the countries of Latin America. After the Dominican Republic, the American emissary's route will take him to Columbia and Brazil. All the indications are that there, too, he can expect a no less stormy reception from the population. [end recording]

FMLN LEADER ON SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

PY132159 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Statement issued by Jorge Shafick Handel, secretary general of Salvadoran Communist Party and member of the Farabundo Marti Front leadership; date not given]

[Text] It is well known that the FMLN has shown its combat capacity against an enemy that is constantly increasing its war power and the quality of its command through permanent and increasing U.S. military aid. In January it was reported that we had failed and that we were about to be defeated, that the reactionary army was going to walk through the country and clean it up. But we are now in September [as received] and everybody knows that not only have we not been defeated, but also that they cannot defeat us.

In July and August the FMLN launched an important military campaign throughout the country. During that campaign we practically obstructed the enemy's capacity to mobilize its troops throughout the national territory and we engaged in successful battles on terrain of our choice. It was brilliant and successful FMLN campaign launched at a time when the enemy was also launching the largest offensive it has ever carried out, aiming to inflict upon us at least an important defeat and to obliterate at least one of our guerrilla bases and thus open the path for the electoral play that the junta is planning to carry out in March 1982.

Large-scale offensives have recently been launched against our bases in the San Vicente volcano; the San (Pedro) hill; to the north of San Vicente Department; against what we call the (Anastasio Aquino) Paracentral Front; a large-scale offensive against our bases in Chalatenango and also -- on the same days we were carrying out our own campaign -- a spectacular offensive against our guerrilla base in the Guazapa Volcano, located only 30 km from the capital.

This offensive against our base in Guazapa was launched with the so-called Atlacatl Brigade, specially trained by the U.S. Black Berets [as heard] as a spearhead. This brigade, which was supposed to obliterate our forces, underwent intense training in the last 5 months.

The offensive against [word indistinct] and Guazapa, in March and April, lasted 56 days. After this they were forced to withdraw. This offensive launched at the beginning of August by the Atlacatl Brigade was supported by the air force, infantry forces, the National Guard, the artillery, and the armed brigade. This last spectacular offensive -- which is not really the last one since there have been others after it, but was the fifth offensive and they are launching the sixth -- was repelled in only 5 days.

That is, the alleged capacity of U.S. advisers to train the Armed Forces of the dictatorship and put it in proper condition to defeat the FMLN, is in practice nothing more than a farce. The FMLN is fighting against a criminal and unjust regime.

It is fighting against the objective of achieving a just peace that all Salvadorans have the right to and of establishing a democratic regime that the majority of our people have the right to aspire to after 50 years of oppression under this treacherous dictatorship that came to power by raising the flag of anticommunism to crush without mercy an insurrection in January 1932 -- it is exactly 50 years last January since this incident -- and which has stayed in power by killing and oppressing workers, intellectuals, and all the best that the fatherland has produced.

The present national political situation is dominated by two events: by the progress achieved by the popular revolutionary war and by the obvious but invincible resistance of the FMLN. This situation has caused economic chaos, but it cannot be called an economic crisis since these are regulated by economic laws. It is true, however, that the economic crisis now experienced by the capitalist world has had an impact in our country, like any other country influenced by capitalism, but El Salvador is not the only case. This country is experiencing true chaos that has been created by the war. The national economy is not operating.

In a speech delivered at the beginning of August at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the U.S. ambassador admitted that in comparison to 1978 the GNP has decreased by 25 percent and that imports have decreased by 53 percent. We can add, moreover, that in April national reserves had fallen to zero. It is obvious that the regime is surviving only because of U.S. aid since other capitalist nations do not want to help this regime, some because they believe it is weak and because they believe the regime is committing genocide. Others because they believe that it is better to find a national solution that should include the FMLN and the MNR. While all sectors support their own proposals, the truth is that all sectors are taking money out of the country and exporting its capital.

These are only a few important highlights of the present situation in El Salvador. The church which until now had taken an equidistant position and an increasingly critical position on the FMLN, is now experiencing persecutions because it is now more aware of the situation and it is striving to achieve a just political solution to the national crisis affecting the country.

This is an overall evaluation of the present military, economic, and political, national situation.

KNYAZEV ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN EL SALVADOR

LD132216 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 13 Oct 81

[By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev]

[Text] Moscow 13 Oct, TASS -- Guatemala's dictator General Romeo Lucas Garcia has paid a surprise visit to his neighbour -- head of the Salvadoran military civilian junta Jose Napolean Duarte.

The official aim of the meeting between the two Central American dictators is, judging by a UPI agency report, an improvement of relations between the two countries. But nobody either in El Salvador and Guatemala or outside those countries believes this hypocritical phraseology. The point at issue is, and even U.S. news agencies do not conceal it, a coordination of actions under the U.S. aegis by the most reactionary regimes in the region spearheaded at the suppression of popular movements in Central America, above all joint military actions against the Salvadoran patriots.

The situation in El Salvador is obviously a source of concern for the official Washington. Despite the many-million dollar handouts, the supplies of the latest American weapons and dispatch to El Salvador of American "advisers," who actually command the punitive operations, the junta's troops and the police are as before unable to cope with the detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Widely publicized "offensives" by the junta troops against the areas under control of the patriots suffer one failure after another. In recent days the fighting men of the National Liberation Front have again carried out a number of successful combat operations.

In an attempt to reverse the course of events the Reagan administration is stepping up preparations for an even greater broadening of military interference in El Salvador's home affairs. It has undertaken a number of measures to galvanise the activity of the Central American Defence Council, which is the Pentagon's tool in the region.

Main emphasis is laid on a large scale intervention in El Salvador by the troops of the neighbour dictatorial regimes of Guatemala and Honduras. Such a "holy alliance" of the butchers of their own people, who are obedient to Washington, is, according to the [word indistinct] of the White House, to play the role of the main strike force in military operations against the Salvadoran patriots.

It is precisely with these far reaching aims of the Washington administration that the current visit of the Guatemalan dictator to El Salvador is connected. The agenda of the meeting betwee.. Lucas and Duarte was decided actually a few days ago by the Guatemalan General Staff, which called for joint actions by the armies of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras against the alleged "communist influence" in the region. Head of the military regime of Honduras General Policarpo Paz is also expected to arrive in the Salvadoran capital in the next few days. The latter's troops have already long been actively "cooperating" with the punitive troops of the Salvadoran junta. A new conspiracy against the Salvadoran people, that with the "made in USA" trademark, is being prepared against the Salvadoran people.

URUGUAYAN CNT OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON STRUGGLE

PY131509 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Commentary by Felix Diaz, secretary of the Foreign Coordinating Committee of the Uruguayan National Convention of Workers]

[Text] The Uruguayan National Convention of Workers, CNT, will hold a new meeting in the Netherlands on 11 October. This will be the fifth meeting since the CNT was established. All of them have been very important, but this one is even more so because of the present situation in Uruguay.

Since the last CNT meeting held in Paris in February many things have happened which make the forthcoming meeting an important one. In our meeting in the Netherlands we shall make an exhaustive evaluation of the present situation in Uruguay and of everything that has been carried out by the coordinating committee. On this basis we shall adopt those new measures that will be enforced throughout the world, that is in all those places where the CNT has been able to extend its influence.

Many things have been achieved, but there is still a lot to be done. We have achieved solidarity for carrying out the struggle on the domestic front, but there are still many other paths that could be adopted in this regard. The coordinating committee is aware that the defeat of fascism in Uruguay is inseparably linked to international solidarity. The achievement of this solidarity is, therefore, the first task we must undertake abroad. The CNT has already been established on five continents and there are more than 40 working committees spread throughout the world, two of which are in Australia.

This gives an idea of the receptiveness today throughout the world regarding Uruguayan issues. Nevertheless, we cannot deny, without underestimating events, that Uruguay is today experiencing a strange situation since although it is not experiencing a political opening process, there is a strong possibility that there will be one. This is a very contradictory process.

We must note that the dictatorship is taking some important steps to establish dialogue with traditional parties. We do not underestimate the fact that the opposition press is now able to express its ideas more openly. We do not underestimate the fact that hundreds of bans have been lifted, and that traditional parties have been authorized to hold certain types of meetings but with certain restrictions. We can achieve a solution only by following this path.

But we do not deceive ourselves since we cannot speak of a political opening while there are more than 1,200 comrades in jail, some of whom have been condemned to many years in jail. We cannot speak of a political opening while officials continue to carry out repressive attacks against dozens of patriots. We cannot speak of a political opening while the activity of leftist political parties and unions is illegal. We cannot speak of a political opening while honorable Uruguayan citizens like Comrade (Gerardo Puentes) are dying in jail because of lack of medical treatment and because of torture.

The dictatorship tried to change its international image by changing presidents. It tried to wash its face to be more likeable. But objectively speaking we must note that this change of image has been achieved without a national consensus. This is because the people's opinion expressed in the 30 November plebiscite has not been upheld. There are those who say that Alvarez is not Aparicio Mendez and we (?agree) with them to a certain extent. The new president has said himself that his hands are free to govern. Aparicio Mendez could never have made such a statement. If he had done so he would have been kicked in the rear end.

We cannot forget, however, that those who placed Mendez in the presidential chair are also the same ones who removed him from it and placed Alvarez there instead. This is an objective evaluation of the situation beyond any partisan interests. In so doing we are not granting any support to Alvarez (?since) up to now he has not expressed a true intention to bring about a profound change. On the contrary, he is only repeating (?slogans) on Marxism, Leninism and the like. We are certain, however, that he will have to listen to the people who do not care for proper language but who demand the return of democracy.

We workers trust that we will be successful in our struggle, and particularly in the struggle being carried out by those who are in the country. We trust in the unity of antifascists wherever they may be. We trust in international solidarity.

These are the subjects that will be discussed by the CNT in its forthcoming meeting. This meeting will almost certainly result in measures that will lead to the definitive defeat of fascism.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES NEW URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT

LD132204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated Alvarez on the occasion of his assuming the post of president of Uruguay. In the reply telegram the president expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

RPP ON COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST PARTY PLATFORM

PY132039 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The Colombian Communist Party has released a program for the unity of all democratic forces which oppose the reactionary onslaught. This program, which proposes to run a single leftist candidate for president at the 1982 elections, outlines concrete proposals for the democratization of the country and for the improvement of the standards of living of the working masses of both the cities and rural areas.

The main demands of the communist program are the abolishment of the state of siege and reactionary laws, the declaration of a broad amnesty for all political prisoners and an end to repression.

The state of siege has been in force in Colombia for 30 years. Under its protective wing the businessmen have been increasing the exploitation of the working people and paying little attention to the country's problems. In the meantime, hospitals are either abandoned or shut down, the social welfare system is undergoing a severe crisis and the railroads, the shipping companies, the ports and the urban bus companies are having problems.

Water and power supply and the telephone company have been turned over to foreign corporations and this has made the prices of utilities soar. According to the National Statistics Bureau, the cost of living has risen 20 percent during the current year alone. Foodstuffs and staples in general have experienced the steepest increase and unemployment has grown to the point that approximately 3 million Colombians have emigrated to neighboring countries.

The constantly deteriorating standards of living have been awakening growing protests from the workers. Approximately 300,000 teachers staged a general strike in August. The worst strike of workers took place in May on orders from the Colombian Workers Trade Union Confederation.

Instead of paying heed to the claims of the working people, the authorities have reacted by stepping up repression. Under the guise of peace-seeking efforts, over 1,000 persons have been arrested for political reasons, 252 have been tortured, 142 have been murdered and 43 have been declared missing between January and September of this year.

Army intelligence units are conducting an especially severe repression. This is so because the reactionary faction of army officers has wholeheartedly embraced the doctrine of Pentagon strategists in dealing with the domestic front and national security. According to this doctrine, the army should not worry about alien enemies but deal with so-called domestic subversive activities, a definition which applies to any mass protest, popular demonstrations and even democratic rallies.

The reactionaries resort to the most repugnant methods in order to denigrate democratic forces and justify widespread terror. One such trick has been played through the daily EL TIEMPO which twice published a false report that a person called (Leontine), arrested for criminal activities, is the secretary general of the Communist Party youth organization. The truth is that this person has never even belonged to this organization. The fact that EL TIEMPO has not bothered to publish the denial sent in by members of the Communist Youth is sufficient evidence that this was yet another provocation of the reactionaries aimed at unleashing anticommunist hysteria.

As Gilberto Vieira, leader of the Colombian Communist Party, has said in his speech to congress, the objective of this campaign is to create the conditions suitable for a coup d'etat. As for the possibility that this could indeed happen in Colombia, it is confirmed, among other things, by the increased activity of Washington's military mission in this country. According to its recommendations, the United States has decided to urgently supply Colombia with two attack helicopters. Some time ago, the United States sent 14 of these helicopters to El Salvador, where the government junta has been subjecting the population to a bloodbath. Couldn't U.S. imperialism be working on the same fate for the Colombian people?

USSR-CUBA TRADE UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD132154 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow 13 Oct, TASS -- An agreement "On Further Development of Cooperation Between the Trade Unions of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba" was signed in Moscow today. In accordance with the agreement, the two sides will exchange experience in organizing the socialist emulation drive, scientific organization of labour. Trade union organizations of the two countries will participate in international labour campaigns, competitions by professions.

Trade union organizations of the USSR and Cuba will continue comprehensively promoting the growth of the prestige and influence of the World Federation of Trade Unions, The Standing Congress of Trade Union Unity of the Working People of Latin America, developing contacts with trade unions of different orientations, promoting unity and cohesion of the world trade union movement.

The Tenth World Congress of the Trade Unions, to be held in Havana in February next year, is bound to promote these aims.

CUBAN LABOR LEADER ADDRESSES RALLY IN MOSCOW

FL131302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] and alternate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba has addressed a rally organized by the Moscow trade unions at the (Romotron) television factory. Veiga has been in the Soviet capital since Saturday at the invitation of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions. He heads a CTC delegation.

In his speech, the labor leader stressed the unbreakable friendship between the Cuban workers and their brothers, the Soviet workers. Veiga also noted the stepped-up threats and aggressions on the part of yankee imperialism and stressed that the workers and all the people of Cuba are standing firm against these imperialist activities.

PRAVDA CITES GRENADA ENVOY ON U.S. INTENTIONS

PM131323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 81 p 4

[Correspondent N. Bragin report: "Threatening to Invade"]

[Text] Ottawa, 7 Oct -- Ambassador (K.) Taylor, permanent representative of the Grenadan Government at the United Nations, has spoken in Toronto, Canada's biggest industrial city.

As the newspaper (SHEYR), published in Toronto and intended for people from Caribbean countries living in Canada, reports, (K.) Taylor accused the United States of preparing an armed invasion of Grenada. The ambassador stated that his government has irrefutable evidence of "U.S. aggression being prepared against Grenada, whose people cast off the colonial yoke in 1979."

U.S. ruling circles, (K.) Taylor stressed, are reluctant to reconcile themselves to the changing situation in the Caribbean region. After the victory of the revolution in Grenada Washington tried to organize an economic blockade against the republic, launching a flagrant slander campaign against that country and trying to intimidate the peoples of the Caribbean with talk of a "Soviet presence" on Grenadan territory.

This campaign did not yield the desired results. Grenada is developing and strengthening as an independent peace-loving state.

NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PY130043 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TELAM-EFE) -- The new Argentine ambassador in the USSR, Ernesto Luis Enrique de la Guardia, today presented his credentials in a ceremony held in the Kremlin in Moscow. The Argentine diplomat handed his credentials to the vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, I.G. Kebin.

In his presentation speech, de la Guardia emphasized the excellent relations between Argentina and the Soviet Union, but indicated that these could be even better.

Although our countries have different political and social systems, we should pursue the broadening of mutual relations, the ambassador said.

He made reference also to the trade relations between Argentina and the USSR, emphasizing that the mutual trade has reached the greatest volume in its history.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON USSR CONSTITUTION DAY

PM131101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Genuine, Real Democracy"]

[Text] Today is a great nationwide holiday -- USSR Constitution Day. Soviet people celebrate this date annually as a symbol of the triumph of the genuine people's power established in our country.

It is 4 years since the fundamental law of the developed socialist society was adopted at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. "In creating the new constitution," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "we have proceeded on the basis that it will be an important means for further developing and deepening socialist democracy and a powerful instrument for building communism."

The USSR Constitution was the work of the party and the whole people: It profoundly and fully reflects our gains, our aspirations and hopes and clearly defines our rights and obligations. The 26th CPSU Congress noted that the most substantial changes in the economic, social and spiritual life of Soviet society, the profound democratism of the state of the whole people and the tremendous creative potential of people's power -- power in the interests of the working people -- found concentrated expression in the new fundamental law.

Time has proved convincingly that the new USSR Constitution has today become a firm part of our life; it is effective, alive and working. We can see for ourselves that every article and each of its tenets is embodied in the practice of day-to-day activity everywhere by state organs, officials and all citizens. This is revealed more and more fully and clearly in the concrete affairs of Soviet people, in the further development and deepening of socialist democracy and in the broader and more active involvement of working people in the management of state and public affairs.

"All power in the USSR belongs to the people." The measured formula of law finds cogent expression in the composition of the soviets of people's deputies, which are the political basis of our state. At present, almost 2.3 million deputies representing all classes and social groups and all nations and nationalities of the country are elected to the soviets.

Let us compare, for example, the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress. Out of our 1,500 deputies over one-half are workers or kolkhoz members. The intelligentisia is widely represented. The deputies are distinguished figures of the party and Soviet state, representatives of public organizations and servicemen. What a contrast to the composition of the U.S. Congress, which Americans themselves call a "rich man's club." Out of the 535 members there are 243 lawyers, 140 businessmen, 47 educators, 30 state employees, 25 farmers, 18 journalists... and not one worker-congressman. Well, it is blatantly obvious that there are two worlds and two democracies; with us the working people rule the country, in the capitalist world power is in the hands of the wealthy and of those who serve them.

The work of the soviets has become more active and effective on the basis of the new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics adopted in accordance with it. The activity of the supreme organs of power has been notably enlivened and the overall tone of state life has been enhanced. Proceeding from constitutional tenets, Soviet legislation is being constantly renewed.

As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, we have adopted many good laws, and now it is a matter primarily of implementing them precisely and undeviatingly. This applies to all our state organs -- central and local -- and to every citizen. It is necessary to continue improving the work of all organs charged with ensuring the strict observance of Soviet legislation -- prosecutors, courts, militia and justice organs and also people's control organs.

The guiding and directing role of the Communist Party is laid down in the fundamental law. This imposes on every communist a special responsibility for fulfilling constitutional obligations and his own duty to the motherland. One of the important tasks of party committees is to keep these questions always in view.

In recent years local soviet activity has acquired new features. The soviets have begun to concern themselves more profoundly with questions of comprehensive economic and social development and to coordinate and monitor the work of enterprises and organizations located on their territory, and they have paid greater attention to consumer goods production. It is necessary to continue to improve the work style and methods of local organs of power, and communist deputies are called on to set an example of creative approach to their obligations.

The constitution has considerably enhanced the role of public organizations including those with the broadest mass base -- the trade union organizations, which are making purposeful use of their extensive rights. It is important for all trade union organizations to display persistence in resolving problems affecting people's work, life and leisure.

Our democracy is a genuine, real democracy. Citizens of the USSR have the full range of socioeconomic, political and individual rights and freedoms proclaimed and guaranteed by the Constitution and Soviet laws. The articles about the right to work, leisure, health care and social provision, t housing, education and enjoyment of the achievements of culture are imbued with concern for man.... "Everything for man" is the leitmotiv of the articles of our constitution.

At the same time the rights and freedoms are inseparable from the precise discharge of civic obligations. The USSR citizen is required to observe the constitution and Soviet law stricly, to cherish the national wealth, to work conscientiously, to observe public order and to be ready to defend the socialist fatherland. Soviet people are well aware that the chief guarantee of our rights and freedoms is the motherland's strength and prosperity, and they are working persistently to fulfill the 5-year period plans and the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Every year the international significance of our constitution as a charter of work and peace becomes increasingly clear. Its profoundly democratic and humane nature is a magnetic force for working people of other countries, and it reflects the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The USSR Constitution, which expresses the unanimous will of the people, helps Soviet people to reach ever new frontiers on the road of communist creation.

100 JEWS DEMONSTRATE AT SUPREME SOVIET BUILDING

NC131100 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (AFP) -- About 100 Soviet Jews staged a two-hour protest demonstration at the Supreme Soviet building here, dissident sources said today. The sources said the demonstrators handed in a petition to the members of the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, yesterday which denounced Soviet authorities for preventing a scientific seminar being held by Jewish teachers. The petition questioned whether there was a law against Jewish teaching when the Soviet Constitution offered the same guarantees to all citizens.

They also protested the refusal by Soviet authorities to grant visas enabling several of their number to leave the Soviet Union permanently. Few such visas have been granted this year, the sources said. The demonstration at the Supreme Soviet lasted about two hours yesterday and there were no incidents, they added.

BETTER MACHINES, EFFICIENCY IN INDUSTRY URGED

PM120817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Effectiveness of New Equipment"]

[Excerpt] We can cite several instances of the skillful use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in raising production efficiency. Thus, the saving from implementing comprehensive, scientific and technical programs in Sverdlovskaya Oblast during the last 5-year plan amounted to R1.6 billion, and the equivalent of 99,000 workers were released. The use of highly efficient material- and energy-saving processes yields a substantial return. For instance, the development and introduction of component rolling mills by the collective of the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning and Design Institute of Metallurgical Machine Building, and subdivisions of the USSR Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and Ferrous Metallurgy have made it possible that labor and material expenditure on the production of freightcar axles and wheels, cylinders for overhead cranes and other billets for metal-intensive items be reduced dozens of times over.

Our industry is increasing production of machine tools with digital programmed control and computer equipment. The production of industrial robots has been mastered and is being improved. There have been perceptible changes in the formerly backward subsector of machine building of the production of mechanization facilities for hoisting and transport, loading and unloading and warehousing operations. In the last 5-year period 85 percent of design developments have been incorporated into machines and assemblies here and the series production of 145 new types of equipment has been organized. The task is to ensure the further growth of efficiency and quality in all sectors of machine building without exception and to create a firm base to accelerate technical progress in every sphere of the national economy.

Raising the technical level and improving the structure of the fixed production capital of industrial enterprises opens up good opportunities for producing high-quality goods which meet modern demands. The proportion of products in the highest quality category in the overall volume of equipment production almost doubled during the past 5-year period and last year amounted to 36 percent. At the same time a considerable number of machine building products give rise to just criticism from consumers and promising new products are sometimes slow to get into series production. The staffs of machine building sectors and party organization must step up the attention they devote to these questions.

The conditions in which the country's national economy will develop in the eighties makes it all the more urgent to accelerate technical progress to the utmost. New equipment must ensure reductions in expenditure and improvements in the productivity of live labor and reduce the prime cost of goods and the expenditure of raw and other materials and power per unit of finished output. This dictates the need to further strengthen the ties between science and production and develop science-and-production associations. As practice has shown, they are a promising form of control of scientific and technical progress. The best of these associations enable us to accelerate 150 percent the process of assimilating new products and to raise their efficiency by an average 20-30 percent. The experience of leading collectives should be disseminated more widely. Especially since in a number of sectors such associations are operating below their potential and the scientific and design base is weak. For instance in the food industry only 2 percent of last year's developments will surpass the best Soviet-produced and foreign counterparts.

Unfortunately, to this day the plan for developing and starting up production of new equipment has not become as immutable a law for collectives as the production plan. Enterprise leaders happily report on the assimilation of new products which are scarcely distinguishable from former products. It is time for planning organs and the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology to define more precisely the criteria for evaluating new equipment and for machine building ministries to strictly monitor the improvement of the effectiveness of developments projects.

PRAVDA ON PROBLEMS IN SALT SUPPLY TO INDUSTRY

PM090945 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 October carries on page 2, under the headline "The Crux of the Matter," an 800-word A. Skrypnik article commenting on the response of ministries and other organs to past PRAVDA articles which "raised the problem of the extraction of salt and its delivery to the national economy." None of the responses, Skrypnik complains, provides "a precise answer to the questions raised in the articles. It is unclear what measures have been taken to eliminate the current shortage and how to increase output of high-grade salts."

After giving instances of particular deficiencies in the transportation of salt and complaining of the prevalence of wasteful attitudes toward it in industry, Skrypnik offers the following general comments:

"A thrifty attitude toward salt is hampered by salt's cheapness. This is not the first time this question has been raised. It might be worth returning yet again to this problem. It is not a matter of revising the retail price of salt sold to the population, but of the wholesale prices for industrial and agricultural consumers. The wholesale prices should be increased.

"Our article entitled 'Salty question' drew attention to the organizational diffuseness of the salt industry and raised the question of creating an all-union industrial association for salt extraction and production. This would make it possible to concentrate capital investments, to formulate an integrated technical policy and to increase responsibility. Unfortunately, the gosplans of a number of republics are objecting to an association without citing cogent arguments by way of proof. Clear sectionalism can be seen here. Meanwhile no salt-extracting republic except the Ukrainian SSR is fully supplying itself with salt. For some reason trains carrying salt cross each other all over the country.

"The salt industry is a mining sector and is most similar to mining in terms of extraction techniques. There is probably some point in considering the question of handing it over to the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers.

"The strain in salt supplies to the national economy is increasing with every passing year. The sector demands the closest attention from the relevant organs. Clearly the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Railways and all the departments mentioned in the PRAVDA articles must return once more to the 'salty question,' go into the problem more deeply and in more detail and at last solve this question, which is very important to the national economy."

ALL-UNION FOOD TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE HELD

LD120924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] In Krasnodar an all-union scientific and practical conference on problems of implementing new methods of waste-free technology in processing fruit and vegetables ended today. Baibakov and Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; heads of a number of ministries and departments, prominent learned personnel from the soviets and the party, food industry and agricultural specialists; and guests from Bulgaria and the GDR took part in it.

BELORUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL SAFETY PANEL UPGRADED

PM091029 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has transformed the Belorussian SSR Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision.

The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Aleksandr Stepanovich Bogdan chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision.

UZBEK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COMMITTEE UPGRADED

PM090849 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 29 September decree "On the Formation of the Uzbek SSR Union-Republic State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision"]

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To form the Uzbek SSR Union-Republic State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision on the base of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Committee for the Supervisinon of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision.

[Signed] I. Usmankhodzhayev, Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; G. Khaydarova, Uzbek SSR Supreme Presidium secretary.

MOLDAVIAN RIVER FLEET LEADERS REPRIMANDED

PM091027 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "For Safe Work"]

[Text] The secretariat of the Moldavian Republican Trade Union Council has examined the question of the state of labor protection at enterprises and in organizations of the Moldavian Council of Ministers Main Administration of the River Fleet [Moldglavrechflot].

It was noted that the work of the Moldglavrechflot leadership to ensure safe working conditions does not meet modern requirements and that the state of labor protection in the sector continues to be unsatisfactory.

As a result the incidence of severe industrial injuries at Moldglavrechflot enterprises tripled in 1980 in comparison with 1979. The state of affairs has worsened this year. Moreover many of the casualties were working while under the influence of alcohol.

Cases of industrial injury are investigated with flagrant violations of the established rules, and the measures to eliminate the causes of accidents are purely formal in nature. Certain leaders conceal accidents by confiscating the victims' medical certificates.

Special attention is drawn to the need for the prompt fulfillment of comprehensive plans to improve conditions, labor protection and sanitary and health measures, the introduction of safety standards and the strict observance of labor legislation.

I. Mostovoy, chief of the Moldglavrechflot, has been warned that if effective measures are not taken to eliminate existing violations of labor protection rules and labor legislation, the question of his dismissal will be raised.

The secretariat ordered the Dnestrovskiy Basin Trade Union Committee to step up the supervision and monitoring of the observance of labor protection legislation and rules. Yu. Kurbatov, chairman of the Dnestrovskiy Basin Maritime and River Fleet Workers' Trade Union Committee, was reprimanded for poor monitoring of the fulfillment of the comprehensive plans to improve working conditions, labor protection and sanitary and health measures and for unprincipledness and a low level of exactingness on the aforementioned questions with regard to the Moldglavrechflot leadership and the leaders of enterprises and organizations.

BRIEFS

SIBERIAN GAS EXTRACTION -- Siberia's daily extraction of natural gas has reached the impressive figure of 500 million cubic meters. This has been achieved by developing new deposits and introducing more productive equipment. [Excerpt] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Oct 81 LD]

IZVESTIYA CITES CSA ON FARM PERFORMANCE 5 OCT

PM131337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 1

["Agricultural Review" by S. Fedorov: "In the Country's Fields"]

[Text] USSR Central Statistical Administration Report

By Monday 5 October the corn had been harvested from 17.3 million hectares, or 92 percent of the area, rice from 530,000 hectares -- 85 percent of sowings -- and sunflowers from 2.8 million hectares (66 percent). Sugar beets have been lifted from 2.7 million hectares -- that is three-fourths of the sowings -- and potatoes from 2.8 million hectares (92 percent). Vegetables have been harvested from 67 percent of the area. Winter crops have been sown over 36.1 million hectares and fall plowing has been carried out over 76.1 million hectares.

In many parts of the country the first few days of October have had good weather. The farmers, wanting to greet their professional holiday -- All-Union Agricultural Workers' Day -- in a fitting manner, are hurrying to finish the harvesting and lay good foundations for the harvest for the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

These days have been particularly warm in the sunflower and sugar beet plantations. In the past days sunflowers were threshed over 1.3 million hectares, significantly more than in the previous week and more than three times more than by the same time last year.

The sugar beet harvest is nearing its end. In the RSFSR beets have been lifted from 86 percent of the area. In the Volga and Central Chernozem Regions, the harvest is practically finished. In the Ukraine the sweet roots have been lifted from 1.2 million hectares -- 70 percent of the area. Now the main thing is to deliver the beet rapidly to the sugar refineries and storage sites.

This is a strenuous time for procurement workers engaged in purchasing potatoes and vegetables. The harvest this year is less than planned in many places, and the task is to preserve it in full and lose none on the way from the fields to the stores. Unfortunately reports reaching the editorial office indicate that the procurement workers have not really gotten going everywhere. IZVESTIYA has already written that in Arkhangenslaya Oblast there are considerable potato procurement reserves, but consumer cooperative workers have proved to be unprepared for purchasing the crop grown there. In a number of other places cooperative workers are lagging behind in purchasing surplus potatoes from the population. Local soviets must step up their monitoring of progress in procurement and storage of potatoes and vegetables.

The cotton harvest is in full swing. Uzbekistan's farmers are already selling cotton toward the 4 million-ton mark.

Great successes are also being achieved by cotton growers in Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and the other cotton growing republics. Although this year the cotton bolls have opened later than last year, the harvesting rate is increasing.

The sowing of winter crops is coming to an end and is already in progress in the southernmost regions of the country -- the North Caucasus Region, the Ukraine and Moldavia. Many kolkhozes have sown more winter crops this year than last. By the beginning of this week winter crops already covered 2.4 million hectares more than on the same date last year.

There are more and more farms where the plowing tractors have left the fields -- this year nearly 18 million more hectares of fall plowing have been fulfilled by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Penzenskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts and they are approaching plan fulfillment in Kuybyshemskaya and Orlovskaya Oblasts, the Bashkirskaya ASSR and certain other regions of the country.

Completing all agricultural operations as quickly as possible and laying firm foundations for next year's harvest -- that is the farmers' task. They are striving to fulfill it with honor.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 13 OCT

LD140342 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Kirgiz cotton growers are working well and have so far sent 70,000 tons of raw cotton to the reception points. This is one-third of the pledged amount. (0130 GMT)

Grain corn remains to be harvested only on a few thousand hectares in Uzbekistan. Omskaya Oblast has completed autumn plowing, 1.75 million hectares have been prepared for spring sowing. Beet harvesting is drawing to a close in Moldavia. (0304 GMT)

Kazakhstan machine operators have plowed 10 million hectares, while 3 million hectares of clear fallow land have been prepared for spring sowing. Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers have prepared 4.5 million hectares of plowed land for next year's spring sowing. This is more than 90 percent of the whole area. The majority of rayons have completed plowing. (0700 GMT)

Azerbaijan cotton growers have to pick the last hundreds of tons in order to complete their pledges. On 21 September it was reported tha 300,000 tons, half the amount set, had been picked. In the next few days 1 million tons will have reached the procurement points. Many farms have exceeded their tasks two or even threefold. (1430 GMT)

The machine operators of the Ukraine are carrying out winter fallow plowing on the 10 million hectares. This work has already been carried out by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Udmurtskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts. According to the data of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, winter fallow plowing has been carried out on more than 76 million hectares. (1800 GMT)

LEADERS CELEBRATE AGRICULTURE WORKERS' DAY

LD092338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Today in Moscow a public meeting was held dedicated to the All-Union Agricultural Workers' Day which will be marked on Sunday. In the presidium were Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov and Dolgikh, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Karlov, head of the agriculture department of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior officials of the party Central Committee, the Councils of Ministers of the USSR and the Russian Federation, and the ministries and departments.

Mesyats, minister of agriculture of the USSR, gave a report. He observed that agricultural workers are meeting the festive occasion in a working atmosphere. They are striving to complete the harvest with greater speed, to lay a firm basis for the future, to fulfill the plan both for the year and the [word indistinct] as a whole, and to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the food program.

PRAVDA REMARKS ON DECLINE OF HORSE RAISING

PM131351 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 October publishes on page 3 under the headline "Early Retirement?" a 1,200-word report by V. Lesnichev and V. Shirokov from the Kirgiz SSR, which takes the form of a response to a letter on the future of the horse in the Kirgiz SSR. The authors reveal that, although the horse has an important role to play in the republic -- primarily in farming where it can perform small-scale tasks far more economically than the tractor, especially in view of the mountainous terrain, and also in the tourism sphere -- the horse population is declining because it is having to take second place to other livestock and also because no young people are being trained to handle them. The authors claim that it is premature to "retire" the horse and that the situation should be remedied.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN ARTIFICIAL FORESTS -- Artificial forests are being planted in the Itak district of the Armenian SSR. Two new forests were planted recently. The first is on 2,465 hectares of land while the second is on 225 hectares. About 2 million hazel trees and acacias have been planted in the two areas. It is expected that there will be 1,250 artificial forests in the Armenian SSR by 1985. [Text] [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 11 Oct 81 GF]

ARMENIAN LAKE -- A huge water reservoir and artificial lake capable of holding 2 million cubic meters of water is situated on 2,500 hectares of land in the Santaika district of the Armenian SSR. The project is planned to supply the mountainous areas of the district with water. [Text] [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 81 GF]

TURKMEN COTTON HARVEST -- A total of 50,062 tons of cotton have been collected in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast. This is 37.36 percent of the yearly plan. In Mariyskaya Oblast 140,063 tons of cotton have been harvested, 34.24 percent of the plan. Tashauzskaya Oblast has collected 105,863 tons of cotton, which constitutes 29.16 percent of the yearly plan. Chardzhouskaya Oblast has collected 28.16 percent of its annual cotton harvest. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1640 GMT 9 Oct 81 GF]

UZBEK COTTON HARVEST -- Cotton harvesting continues in the Uzbek SSR. Cottongrowers are collecting between 170,000 and 180,000 tons of cotton every day. At least 35,000 machines are in the cottonfields. About 4 million tons of cotton are expected to be collected with the use of machinery this year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Oct 81 GF]